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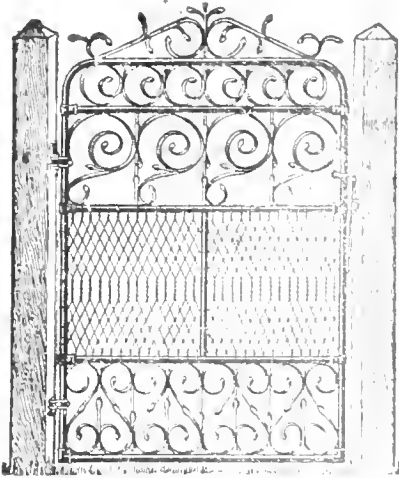
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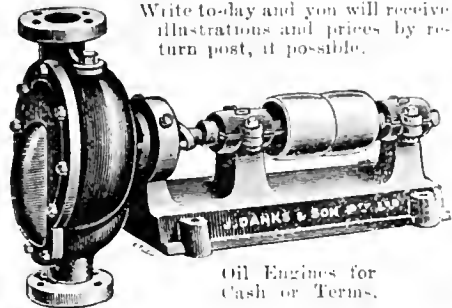
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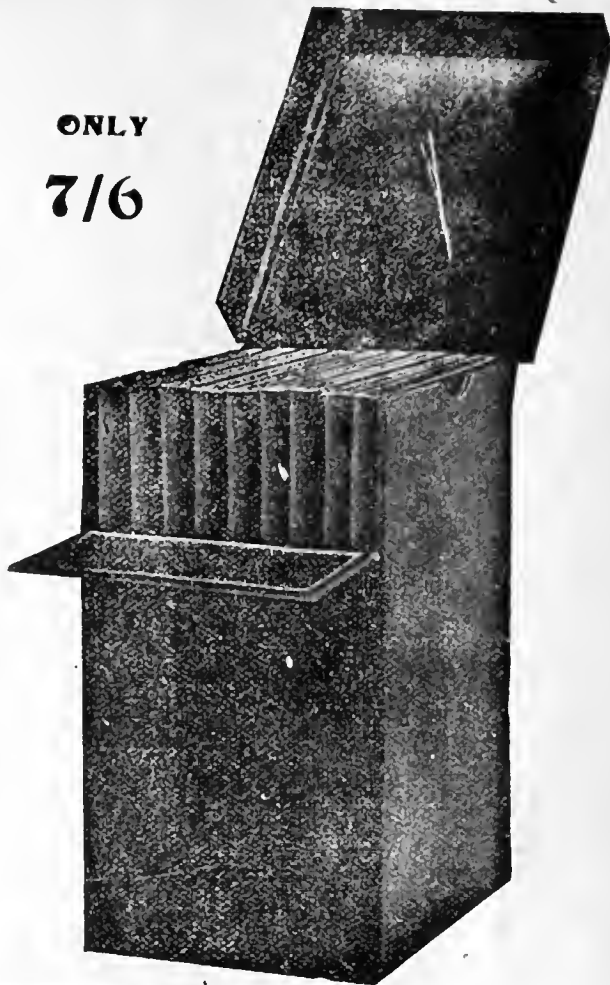
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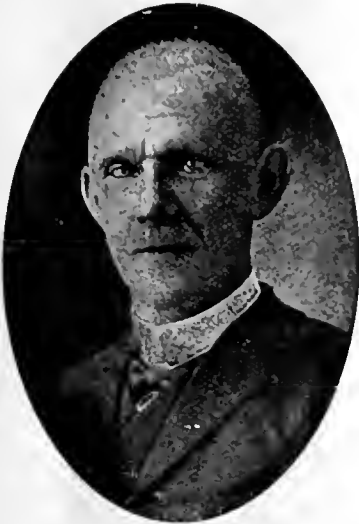
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THE HISTORY OF THE MONTH.

MELBOURNE, July 26, 1911.

State Parliaments.

The State Parliaments have begun their round of activity. In South Australia and New South Wales the Governments have come safely

through verbal battles over want of confidence motions. Most of the proposed bills deal of course with purely local matters, which more and more are necessarily engaging the attention of State legislatures. Taken altogether, however, the programmes are remarkably colourless. There is a fine field of reform open before them, but in the majority of cases they seem to be endeavouring to make their programmes as liberally conservative or as conservatively liberal as they can without really doing much, and to go no faster than is absolutely necessary to save them from extinction. It is very rarely that one finds reference to moral or charitable proposals in the prospectuses of any of the Parliaments, State or Federal. Of course it ought to be said that this is more the province of the States than the Federation in the present condition of the respective constitutions, and the States neglect them sadly. Truly the name of such moral and philanthropic necessities is legion. Such questions as licensing, gambling, the age of consent, restrictions to immorality, improved housing conditions, slum areas, charity reform, fair rent standards, garden suburbs, universal sanitation—such things as these one looks in vain for. Of course the real trouble is that the average politician does not start out for public life with a clear-cut programme, or with stern convictions. When he decides to seek the suffrages of the people he looks round for the party which is most likely to return him, and forthwith attaches himself to it, body, soul and spirit. The result is that our Parliaments lack that main necessity of efficiency—personal conviction. One takes the list of Government proposals in the different States and places them side by side, and is struck with the drab-coloured appearance and the monotonous sameness of them all. There is a dreary dullness throughout, no striking colour anywhere. Just how fast to go without seeming to be too slow appears to be the highest ambition of the average politician. In the matter of necessary and

up-to-date reform the outlook at present is distinctly disappointing.

Rifts in Labour Lutes.

The New South Wales Government is rent by divisions. At one time there seemed a very strong possibility that it would not survive the motion of want of confidence. The Labour Party there must feel pretty much in the condition of a man who is walking with tacks in his boots. First of all it had to face the fearful onslaughts that were made upon its head men over the referendum proposals, and latterly there have been indications of rents caused by internal disturbances. Mr. Neilson, the Minister for Lands, is bent on introducing a Bill which will abolish freehold in connection with lands at present held from the Crown. He is so bent upon this article of his faith that he is prepared to resign his Cabinet seat, it is stated, unless he is allowed to carry out his desire to do away with the existing right to convert leasehold into freehold. Of course this is a cardinal article of faith in Labour circles, but there are some of the country members of the Labour Party who are opposed to any change. It certainly does seem a monstrous thing that persons who hold land under Crown rights, and who took them up under the condition that they could be converted into freehold, should be denied their rights, and it is not to be wondered at that the country members resent any idea of change. The matter came to a head during the month, when a strong caucus meeting was held. The amazing effect was that, although Government ownership is a plank of the Labour platform, a majority of the caucus strongly opposed Mr. Neilson's proposal, with the result, so it is said, that Mr. Neilson handed in his resignation, which the acting Premier declined to accept, throwing the responsibility on the caucus. The caucus, however, declined to accept it, choosing the smaller of two evils, for acceptance would have meant a very serious breach in the Labour ranks, and possibly the caucus hoped that Mr. Neilson would repent and see the injudiciousness of submitting his measures to the House. In the nature of things that would mean defeat for the Government, but Mr. Neilson has very boldly stated his determination to go on. The latest de-

velopment is that Mr. W. F. Dunn, who represents Mudgee, and Mr. M. E. Horne, who represents Liverpool Plains, and who are both members of the Labour Party, have resigned their seats.

No Room for Diversity of Opinion.

In addition to this the Australian Workers' Union, which, through the Labour Conference, compelled Mr. Holman and his associates to refrain from speaking against the Referendum proposals, is carrying on a steady campaign of destruction against these gentlemen. It has not forgotten nor forgiven the impertinence of these labour men presuming to have opinions of their own. Outside the Australian Workers' Union, too, everything that can be done by other Labour men to discredit the New South Wales Labour leaders is being done. Mr. Catts, the Secretary of the Federated Railway and Tramway Service, delivered a broadside at the New South Wales Government by telling it plainly and frankly that the Labour Party wanted preference to unionists generally and fixedly, and not at the discretion of a Wages Board or any judge, and as a gentle reminder to the Premier that what he is told to do he ought to do. Mr. Catts informs him that "the Minister should understand that the people who returned him to power want preference to unionists." It is very clear from such outspoken statements as these that the large unions intend to dominate the situation, and that Labour members in Parliament are expected to be mere phonographs, that repeat in the halls of legislation what is said in private conference. What a travesty on intelligence!

Shall We Develop Our Resources?

The month has shown rather a remarkable development. There has been for some years a very stern determination on the part of Labour Unions to keep out of the country artisan labour for fear it will conflict with what is here at the present time. There is in this the grain of a sane and reasonable principle. But in Australia the Labour Unions have gone far beyond this, and their attitude has become a set and stolid determination to keep artisan labour out, if possible, at any cost. The natural result has followed. In a growing community like this the supply of labour is not equal to the increasing demand, and at last the aid of the Government has had to be solicited in order to strive to bring in outside help. The claims made have been so indisputable that it has come as a revelation to the community of the extent to which the country has been fooled by the Labour Party. On every side there is demand for men. Work in many cases has to be passed by for the simple reason that there are not hands enough to perform it, and the parsimonious, unbrotherly unionist spirit which in broad Australia seeks to keep out Anglo-Saxons, is becoming more and more manifest. Apart from the re-

quirements of the building trade, and they are very heavy in Victoria alone, there could easily be absorbed the labour of 1108 men and 2058 women. The census returns for the Commonwealth are now approaching completion. Ten years ago the population of Australia was 3,773,801. To-day it numbers 4,419,193. But it is nothing to what it should be. In the next decade it should increase by twenty millions, and then we shall not have dug into our possibilities. These lands of ours cry out for workers as no other does.

A Just Judgment.

The High Court has given an important judgment in the special case under the Commonwealth Arbitration Act of the Federated Engine Drivers and Firemen's Association against the Broken Hill Proprietary Ltd. The question on which the whole consideration before the court ranged was whether an association of land engine drivers and firemen was an association that could be registered under Section 55 of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. This association certainly has very expansive ideas. It wanted to regulate wages and conditions for all land engine drivers, whether employed in mines, tanneries, soap works, timber yards, flour mills, or indeed any kind of industry that employed engine power. The conditions in these industries vary so greatly in importance and in character of labour that Mr. Justice Higgins, who adjudicated upon the case, stated a special case for the High Court. This Court has decided the momentous question in the negative, and has said that engine driving in itself is not an industry, and that therefore a combination of engine drivers has no stand to admit it to registration, and no right to claim an award from the Court. This decision was come to by a majority of three to two, Mr. Justice O'Connor and Mr. Justice Higgins dissenting. The point as discussed and settled, briefly and plainly stated, is this, that engine drivers employed in one class of labour such as chaff-cutting or saw-milling might combine and register as an industry, but that it would not be within the scope of the Constitution to recognise an association made up of a thousand and one different industries, each of which had the means at hand to gain for itself all the benefits that the Arbitration Court gives. A parallel case to the engine drivers' claim would be the insistence that all managers of departments, in every kind of business, could register as an industry irrespective of the character of the work engaged in. The decision of the Court is in harmony with a common-sense view of things. The driver of a chaff-cutting plant, for instance, could hardly be regarded as being on the same level and in the same category as the driver of an engine in a coal mine or of a railway train, and it is to be hoped that no act will ever be passed which will

allow such a foolish drag-net principle to be observed. Yet already there has been talk on the part of Federal men, Mr. Hughes not the least, although of course unions looked to him to say something, of the present acts of Parliament being insufficient to give effect to the desires of the people. But it is manifest that such a widespread and far-reaching power as this would be both ridiculous and disastrous. Of course Labour will push for this principle, but it only gives another illustration of the necessity for the organisation of liberal forces that this kind of thing may be prevented, and that Labour may not be allowed to go beyond its proper demands, not only in other people's interests, but also in its own. In this case the unionists' contention was that an industry means any calling in which the employé does the same class of work, irrespective of the nature of the undertaking in which the employers are engaged.

No Cause for Complaint.

This, of course, hits right at the root of the present definition of an industry. It is perfectly clear to every just mind that in an effort to do the best for every workman it is necessary to take into consideration the surroundings of the particular class of work in which he is engaged. The basic principle of arbitration is that the employers and employees in the particular industry affected should state their case and arrive at a just conclusion. But if the principles sought by the claimants in this case were confirmed, it would mean that thousands of industries that had no dispute at all would be brought within the purview of the decision. Now it is not as though the claimants in this case had no open door through which to pass to get a redress of their grievances. There is a legal way for them to approach the court. If engine drivers in connection with, say, mines, and forming part of a mining industry, they may bring their case before the court, and so on with other industries, and if the dispute extends beyond the borders of a State it may be dealt with in a manner provided for such contingencies by Federal law. The effort that was made therefore, was simply a try-on to create a drag net which would sweep all sorts and conditions of men, without rhyme or reason, into one judgment of the court. But it is probable now that the different industries will go about things in the right way, pending the time when the Labour Party will seek to secure legislation which will give the litigants what they want.

Blasting Away the Foundations.

A straw may not only indicate which way a breeze is blowing, but also the character of the gale that disturbs it. The following incident may be a straw, but it also discloses the presence of a force that may produce an enormous amount of wreckage. Everybody knows that the main thing

underlying wages boards is the spirit of mutual interest and conciliation, of sound argument brought to bear upon common sense, of even-handed justice, of the absence of partiality, of judgment upon merit. So it is that the laws in the different States where wages boards exist make provision for representatives of employers and employés to meet together to discuss the embarrassing situation which has arisen, to hear argument on both sides, and then to adjudicate. Partisanship is the very antithesis of this. The men selected really act as judges. But the bottom is going to be knocked out of these institutions if the aggressive, blatant spirit which has been displayed by one union is to be taken as the motive which must inspire those who sit in judgment on industrial disputes. A representative of employés on a wages board, after hearing discussion, voted on one or two occasions with the employers. As a consequence he was summoned to appear before a committee of his organisation and ordered to explain what he meant by it. He assured his committee of his good faith in the matter, of his desire to act faithfully, of the reason of his decision after hearing the arguments; but was informed that he must on all occasions vote with the union members of the board, no matter what his own opinions were, rightly or wrongly. Fortunately he is a man with an individuality, and he forthwith forwarded his resignation to the department which controls industrial matters. He explains the reason for his withdrawal and says: "Rather than sacrifice my individuality and become a mere automaton, I will retire and allow one who is not so particular to do their will."

Brains or Machines?

It is astonishing how things appear in different light from different points of view. One can easily imagine how, if a man on the employers' side who voted with the unionists was treated in this way by his side, the hearts of unionists would be sorely vexed, and one would be treated to all kinds of dissertations upon the arrogance and inherent injustice of capitalism. The thing is so utterly wrong and unjustifiable from every point of view that one cannot but condemn this spirit in the unionists. Far more is it to the interest of the unionist to try to cultivate a spirit of even-handed justice, for if this spirit which underlies conciliation be done away with, woe betide any attempt to settle industrial troubles. And this is going to be Australia's greatest difficulty. We are hampered as a nation in very few ways, and laws generally are fairly well advanced, and as a matter of fact the only shadow that falls across the face of Australia is that which is caused by the merciless, outlaw, buccaneering spirit of the individualistic unionist. It is true he does not represent the Australian working man, but he occupies by far the larger part on the horizon, for he seeks ferociously not so much even-handed justice as the exploiting

of the employer, reason or no reason, justice or no justice. That is where the free workman unionist is likely to win as a strong controlling force in industrialism, giving its due importance to sanity and justice, and relegating the highly-coloured bandit of industrialism to his proper place.

The Sugar Strike.

Queensland has been stirred to its depths by the sugar strike, while Adelaide is laughing merrily over one of liquor employes. The Queensland strike is likely to be one of huge dimensions. When Mr. Deakin and Mr. Cook were in power they were very desirous of enquiring into the sugar industry by Royal Commission, for there are so many things involved in the sugar industry in Queensland which require consideration in any question of adjustment of wages by Government aid. If that had been done all the data necessary would by this time have been collected, but as it is the country is confused by ex-parte statements from other sides, and the difficulty of arriving at a satisfactory settlement seems as far off as ever. At the present time sugar is subject to £6 a ton protective duty. Home-grown sugar pays £4 a ton excise duty, but to counterbalance this it receives a bounty equal to £3 a ton if only white labour is employed. It is evident from this that the whole question is very complicated. Little or no foreign sugar is imported, and the price of sugar is kept up at a high rate, so that, as a matter of fact, Australia pays £6 per ton for sugar more than folks abroad pay. When the conflict was at its height, Mr. Tudor went to Queensland at the invitation of the combatants to see if he could settle the trouble, and made a proposal that was not accepted by the Cabinet. He suggested that £1 per ton should be added to the bounty, thus making excise and bounty equal, which would mean, taking the figures of 1909-10, that the Federal Treasury would find £141,000 more a year in order that better wages might be paid. That, of course, means that the people would have to pay it, for the burden comes back to their shoulders. In spite of all the help which is thus given to the industry, however, the growers say that they cannot afford to pay more than they now pay. Looked at from the outside, one really inclines to the belief that the men ought to be paid better than they are now, and also that the growers cannot afford to pay more. But the problem is not going to be solved by any scheme such as that suggested by Mr. Tudor. The public comes in for some consideration. The only way to solve this truly troublesome question is to enquire thoroughly into the whole of the conditions. It is worth doing, for the industry is only in its infancy in Queensland, and in that country of immeasurable and inexhaustible resources is going to assume proportions now undreamt of, and in the interests of the State, let alone the Commonwealth,

the question ought to be sifted to the very bottom. Mr. Tudor has threatened that the duty may be taken away if the employers do not swallow hook and bait what is offered them by the unions. It is only another illustration of the way in which the blatant unionist looks at all things from the individualistic and bandit point of view.

The Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

The renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has caused universal satisfaction throughout Australia, and little wonder. We take this view, not from the point of a great many who do all they can to anger the Japanese, and who continually suggest to that country the desirability of trying to annex Australia, but from the higher one of international peace. For every friendly alliance is a step towards the desired goal of universal amity. Moreover, it is a heavy blow to those who, in Australia, are continually representing the Japanese in the worst light as an uncultivated heathen who has nothing but the most bloodthirsty tendencies toward Australia. If the Japanese had given any indication of feeling towards us in that regard there might be some cause for it, but no bogey was ever raised for less cause than is that of the Japanese peril by foolish Australians. At any rate it ought to raise the status of the Japanese in the eyes of these misguided patriots. Japan is so often represented with a dripping bayonet between her teeth coming over the horizon of Australia to cause riot and red ruin, that the Japanese can hardly be blamed if they act on the suggestion so continually and vividly made to them. Australia will deserve to hold Australia only by her own worth and integrity, and if she does not herself fill up her vacant places, and turn this most favoured of lands to its proper use, she will deserve to be the tool of some other people who will use it to better advantage. At any rate the Treaty spells peace in the Pacific for a long term, probably far longer than the ten years, for judging by the way in which the world is being educated on international arbitration, it ought to be so far advanced in ten years, that, humanly speaking, war will have become an impossibility.

The Western Line.

The survey of the proposed railway line from Port Augusta to Kalbarrie, covering a stretch of 1063 miles, has been completed, and it is anticipated that at the end of 1915, if no unforeseen circumstances arise to prevent it, the east and west may be joined together by two bands of steel. It is estimated that the line will cost about £4,000,000 to build, of which one-fourth will go in rails, and another fourth in sleepers and ballast. It is rather interesting to note the chief surveyor's statement that it will be difficult to find anywhere on the dry parts of the earth's surface a tract of 1000 miles in length, which includes so little sandy country, for

the general opinion has been that that part of Australia was composed chiefly of sand. Seeing this is not the case it is not too much to presume that in the future dry farming methods may transform the whole of that at present dreary and unoccupied part of the country. The question of universal gauge will soon have to be settled, for it will not do to start the formation of this thousand-mile length in doubt as to what the ultimate choice of the States may be. It is stated that the consensus of opinion among experts is that the 4ft 8½ in. is likely to be adopted, and if that is so it is in harmony with good sense.

Victoria's Land Hunger.

Victoria is making a claim upon New South Wales for that part of New South Wales which lies south of the Murrumbidgee. The facts upon which it bases the claim are in a document which was written by Sir Thomas Mitchell in 1851. Sir Thomas Mitchell was the Surveyor-General of New South Wales in pre-separation days, and it is clear that to him the division that was supposed to have been made at the time was one likely to cause trouble in later days. The statute enacted in 1850 upon the question said that the new colony of Victoria should contain

"The territories now comprised within the said district of Port Phillip, including the town of Melbourne, and bounded on the north and north-east by a straight line drawn from Cape Howe to the nearest source of the River Murray, and thence by the course of that river to the eastern boundary of the colony of South Australia."

The question now arises as to what is the nearest source of the River Murray in this connection, for it has now been proved that one of the tributaries of the Murrumbidgee lies nearer to Cape Howe than the nearest branch of the Murray. It is also said that the term Murray was formerly applied to the Murrumbidgee as well as to that portion of the Murray which lies between its source and the Murrumbidgee junction. However, the matter is one which laymen cannot very well dispute about, and it will probably come before the highest authorities to which it can be submitted. After all, it is immaterial to whom it belongs. It is not as though we were alien races and desirous of getting as much territory as possible for our growing population. We really stand in the same relation to one another as States, as two brothers might be who were on adjoining farms; and Victoria has quite enough land to develop without wanting any more.

Erasing Dividing Lines.

As a matter of fact the dividing line between the States needs rubbing out rather than more clearly defining, that is in the way of erasing inconveniences that at present trouble those who live near the borders of the different States. A few

issues ago we drew attention to the necessity for increasing railway facilities to benefit settlers who live near the border lines in Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland. Thousands of square miles of country remain without railway facilities which should be there, but are withheld because railway construction, to be effective, would have to be made with a view to reaching the nearest seaport through a neighbouring State, and the insane jealousy which regards the losing of a few pounds in railway freights has up to now rendered this impossible. For instance 80 miles of railway would connect Hay with Deniliquin. That would put Hay within 200 miles of Melbourne as against 460 miles from Hay to Sydney, and would open up some 2,000,000 acres for settlement. At the present time people who live on the borders, if not looked at in the light of wrong-doers, are regarded as very foolish persons who must suffer for their imprudence. Melbourne is the nearest outlet for the Riverina, Adelaide for north-west Victoria, Brisbane for northern New South Wales. And these parts, all of them rich, are kept back by the jealousy of State legislators. What is needed is an interstate commission of railway experts, who view the whole country irrespective of States, from the point of their efficiency and perfect convenience.

Compulsory Preferential Voting.

Victoria is making a step forward in proposing to introduce this session a Bill to provide for compulsory preferential voting at Legislative Council elections. The principle is too well known to require explanation; but it is very necessary that it should be carried out. Tasmania is the only other one of the States which has so far put this principle into practice. Apart altogether from the principle involved there is no doubt that it would be very much to the Liberal Government's interest to bring in a bill of this kind so that the election might be decided by it, although there is little likelihood of there being many triangular contests. The Government is adopting a very determined attitude regarding the selection of candidates, and insists that no candidate should be selected without reference to it. If that is done it is hardly likely that there will be many independent candidates who will be willing to face the uncertainty of election.

The interview of Mr. W. T. Stead with Mr. A. Fisher, M.P., on Empire matters, which has created such a stir, will appear in the next issue of "The Review of Reviews."



THE KAISER'S VISIT TO KING GEORGE.
(From a drawing by J. Mahann.)

LONDON, June 1st, 1911.

The Coronation.

Preparations have been going on for the Coronation, which will take place at Westminster Abbey on June 22nd on a scale corresponding to the significance of the ceremony and the importance of the occasion. It is a pity it is necessary, owing to the eagerness of everyone to see everything that is to be seen of the pageant, that the centre of the Empire, the heart of the Kingdom, should be disfigured past all recognition by large platform stands of rough deal. The interior of the Abbey has been inaccessible for a month, and will not be restored to its majestic simplicity for weeks to come. Barriers are being erected in all the streets leading to the centre of attraction which seem to indicate preparations to repel the attack of an invading army or to arrest the advance of an infuriated populace. Never before in the palmy days of the absolute monarchy has there been more general interest manifested by a greater number of people in the Wedding Day of the Sovereign and the Nation. It is to be feared that the religious significance of the ceremony is remembered by few. What the anointing once meant to kings and their subjects is set forth in a remarkable communication on the magical significance of the ceremony, which is printed on another page.

The Day of Intercession.

All day before the Coronation a company of godly men and women will assemble in the Queen's Hall to beseech God's blessing upon the King, the Queen, the Royal Family, and the whole nation and Empire. This unique prayer meeting will assemble at eleven, three, and eight, and will be conducted by one archbishop (Irish), five bishops, and leading representatives of Anglican and Free Churches. From the circular convening the meeting I quote the following:—

There is sore need of a revival of true religion in our midst, and of a deepening of that fear of God and enthusiasm for righteousness which are the foundations of individual and national prosperity. Amongst other signs of irreligion at the present time many deeply regret the lessening of reverence for Holy Scripture; the waning of a due observance of the Lord's Day; the sad prevalence of intemperance, gambling, and impurity; and the inordinate love of riches and pleasure.

It is odd how completely the Other World is ignored even by good men who believe in prayer. The tap-root of all the evils they complain of is the spread of the opinion that there is no next world, or that if there is it is either blasphemy or superstition to communicate with it. But of this the conveners of the prayer meeting say nothing. And with good reason. The Other World is tacitly ignored in most of the churches which they represent.

The Victorian Memorial.

The Court went out of mourning on May 6th. On the 12th the King and Queen drove through southern London to the Crystal Palace to attend the opening of the Festival of

Empire. The following week was given up to the reception and entertainment of the German Emperor, his wife, and daughter, who came over to be present at the unveiling of the Victorian Memorial in front of Buckingham Palace. The monument is the most ambitious that has been erected in Great Britain since the Albert Memorial. The King delivered his dedicatory speech with eloquence and elocution, and the ceremony passed off without a hitch. The Kaiser and his family went about informally seeing their friends and seeing the sights, of which London, in the full glory of late spring and early summer was far the best worth seeing.

The Kaiser in London.

The German visit was an unqualified success. Nothing could have been more hearty than the enthusiasm with which the Kaiser was greeted whenever the opportunity was afforded the man in the street of testifying his interest in our illustrious visitor. In Society the Kaiser exerted his usual charm, and there were no indiscretions. The Lord Mayor presented to the Kaiser the report of the Anglo-German Friendship meeting at the Mansion House, and he also received a memorial from the London Chamber of Commerce. He lunched with Mr. Haldane; at his table he met Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Alfred Spender, but he does not appear to have talked politics anywhere. A ridiculous story about a parting quarrel between him and King George at Victoria Station invented by those whose profession it is to stir up strife, was promptly contradicted. The German position *vis-à-vis* Great Britain is not affected by the Imperial visit. Professor Delbrück tells us that Germany must go on building Dreadnoughts to compel England, by the mailed fist if necessary, to stand out of Germany's way when Germany wants to extend her empire. But where and how does Germany want to extend her empire? Her trade—yes, and there is no objection to a general law forbidding the closing of the open door as the result of any territorial changes anywhere hereafter. But does Dr. Delbrück really mean that Germany meditates conquest or colonisation of any countries from which she is shut out by the British fleet? If so, it would be very interesting if he would specify particulars with a view to remedying the grievance otherwise than by force of arms.

The Veto Bill and the House of Lords.

The House of Lords last month read the Veto Bill a second time without a division, after previously accepting with equal unanimity the Deathblow Bill introduced by Lord Lansdowne. If the Peers could have voted in accordance with their own feelings they would have rejected both Bills with equal energy. But they are as men possessed by an overmastering dread of Destiny. 'Tis conscience doth make cowards of us all, and the Peers whimper like dogs in a thunderstorm. They

have adjourned the committee stage of the Bill till after the Coronation, when, it is announced, they will make their last stand upon an amendment exempting Home Rule from the operation of the Veto Bill. To Mr. Redmond and his merry men this proposal must sound like impertinent irony. It is as if a traveller, cowering before the pistol of a highwayman, were to respond to the stern challenge, "Your money or your life," by offering the highwayman his purse on condition he is allowed to retain its contents. That is mere fooling and waste of time. The Veto Bill is wanted to enable us to do certain things, of which Home Rule is one. It is as if we demanded a racing sire for our stud-farm, and were told that we must be content with a gelding.

**The Importance
of the
Deathblow Bill.**

Lord Lansdowne's Deathblow Bill, as he himself described it, taken together with the resolution passed by the House of Lords, declaring that no Peer should henceforth sit in Parliament merely by right of hereditary qualification, ought to give the Government a free hand in withholding writs of summons to Peers in next Parliament. But as the Veto Bill must be passed this year, we may be shut up to the creation of 500 Peers, and a very good thing that will be—too good to be hoped for. For then we should not have to wait for two years and three Sessions before passing Home Rule and other measures. But the Peers, I fear, will give way. The Veto Bill, as I have repeatedly pointed out, so far from establishing Single Chamber Government, entrenches the House



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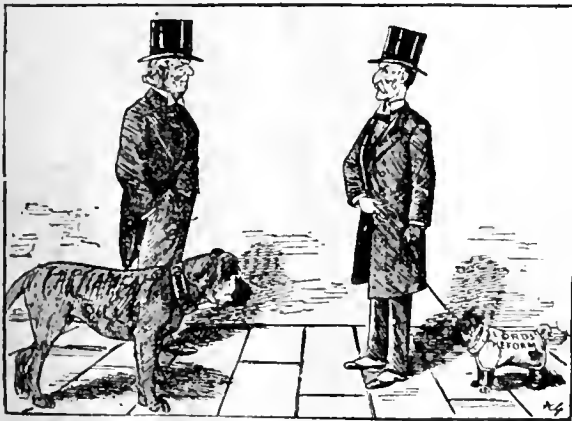
Bringing Down the House.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE (responding to calls of "Author!" after the first performance of his great Insurance Drama): "Never knew the haloes come so thick before. Pit and gallery I'm used to, but now the stalls and dress-circle have broken out!"

of Lords in a far stronger Parliamentary position than they have occupied in our time. If Lord Lansdowne's Deathblow Bill could be carried, reducing the Tory majority in the Peers to 20, or even 50, the provision that the ultimate decision should be vested in the majority of the two Houses sitting together would be much better for the Liberals than the Veto Bill, which confers a statutory right upon the Peers of imposing two years' and three Sessions' delay on all Liberal legislation. But the chances of any compromise on this ground seem to be of the slightest. Until a compromise can be arranged about Home Rule there can be no settlement by consent of the Constitutional crisis.

**The Apotheosis
of
Mr. Lloyd George.**

The enforced absence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer from Parliament at the beginning of the Session contributed not a little to enhance the brilliance of his triumph when he resumed his old place on the Treasury Benches. His



Westminster Gazette.

Not a Substitute.

LORD LANSDOWNE: "If you'll get rid of that dog, Mr. Asquith—you shall have this one."

MR. ASQUITH: "No thank you, I'm not going to part with my dog. Yours may be a very nice little supplement, but it won't do as a substitute."

National Insurance scheme and his Budget for the payment of members £400 a year—either of them by itself an astonishing performance—would under any circumstances have created a sensation. But coinciding as they did with the return of one of the most charming and fascinating personalities from what some had believed would be a mortal sickness, they swept all before them. Never has the Celtic temperament been seen to more advantage than when Mr. Lloyd George flashed before the eyes of an admiring House his imaginative forecast of the advent of the social millennium. Whigs and Tories all agreed in yielding to the glamour of his sympathetic oratory. When he sat down it was amid a chorus of delighted approval, in which one or two discordant voices only seemed like the croaking of frogs in a pond when the whole grove is throbbing with the music of the birds. Even those to whom the very name of Mr. Lloyd George had been anathema felt as if they would be traitors to humanity if they did not rally to his support in the onslaught which he was making upon the chief source of the squalor, the misery, and the haggard fear which overshadow the homes of the poor.

I publish elsewhere a sympathetic summary of the new great Charter of National Health which Mr. Harold Spender, Mr. Lloyd

Will it last?

George's travelling companion in Germany, has contributed to the *Contemporary Review*. Appended to that summary will be found one or two criticisms. The first hearty outburst of sympathetic enthusiasm over the heroic effort which Mr. Lloyd George has made to deal with the most pressing of the problems of the poor has not yet had time to subside, but already there are symptoms that all will not be plain-sailing. The doctors are up in arms against the scale of payment provided for their services; that, however, is a matter of bargain which can be settled by cash payment. Far more serious is the less articulate but deep-seated alarm felt by those who dread the effect which the Bill will have upon the liberties of the English citizen. This scheme is modelled upon the German system. It is no doubt an improvement upon Bismarck's measure in detail, but it adopts its foundation, and assumes as a matter of course that the free non-regimented adventurous life which we have inherited from our forefathers must be superseded by the registered, regimented, supervised and police-controlled social organisation of the Germans. It may be wise to sell liberty for health, but whether it is worth while to sell liberty for medicine is a

matter on which it may be permitted to entertain a doubt.

The Despotism
of
the Doctor.

It is a curious paradox that while the agitation against the Bill is led by the doctors, it is the people who distrust and dislike the despotism of the doctor who are the most dangerous opponents of the scheme. Mrs. Josephine Butler



Photograph by

[Record Press.

Mr. Lloyd George on the way to the House to introduce his Insurance Bill.

saw with prophetic eye the threatened advent of a new hierarchy of priests who would build upon their alleged capacity to heal the body a despotism far more intolerable than that exercised by the hierarchy that claimed an exclusive monopoly of the right to save the soul. Since her time the pretensions of the new priesthood have become more arrogant than

ever. The intolerance of the chiefs of the medical Sanhedrim could not be exceeded in the days of Torquemada, and the callous cruelty of the Inquisitor is paralleled by the zeal with which they defend the unlimited torture of demonstrational vivisection. To oppose the prejudices of their professional trades union, even when by so doing you admittedly relieve pain and remove disease, is "infamous conduct," justifying the pitiless enforcement of the power to pass a sentence of major excommunication, even when it entails the ruin of the outcast. Admirable as doctors are individually, collectively they often seem to lose all perception of justice or of humanity. They strain to the uttermost the power they already possess. What they will do when they have the whole force of an omnipotent bureaucracy with the police at their back, Heaven only knows, although, perhaps, the secret is not there, but in the Other Place.

**A Warning Word
from
America.**

The Editor of the *Twentieth Century*, a liberty-loving review published in Boston, last month sounded a warning word on the

subject well worthy of our attention now that the British Medical Association is going into politics. He says :—

Since the American Medical Association has entered politics and perfected a nation-wide political machine of great efficiency, it has developed three definite lines of action, all looking to the one end of establishing a medical hierarchy as supreme in power as was the Church in the Dark Ages. (1) It is seeking to secure a National Medical Department, with a doctor as a Cabinet officer. (2) It is striving for monopoly State legislation that would take from millions of intelligent citizens the privilege of employing the practitioner of their choice, thus greatly increasing the financial revenues of the trust-protected doctors. (3) It is industriously striving to introduce compulsory medical inspection and kindred measures to secure an ever-increasing army of State-supported physicians, knowing that the general introduction of compulsory medical examination would be a giant stride toward the establishment of State medicine; and, indeed, through this threefold line of advance the American Medical Association counts on establishing a gigantic medical hierarchy which shall control the people from birth to death.

The Contagious Diseases Acts, Compulsory Vaccination, Vivisection, and the application of the stigma of "infamous conduct" to all those who dare to heal diseases by unorthodox methods—these are but symptoms in our country of the spirit in which the new despotism would be exercised. "Skin for skin," said Satan of old, "all that a man hath will he give for his life." For life, yes. But for the mere chance of life there are some things a man will not give, and in England, hitherto, liberty has been one of these things.

**A Suggesting
Proposal.**

A medical man who objects to the way in which Mr. Lloyd George proposes to deal with the doctors sends me a far more drastic and far-reaching project, which I submit with due trepidation to the public for discussion. He says :—

It seems to me the only rational solution is Nationalization, and the pinch of over-competition and sweated rates will make an enormous lot of us welcome it. My suggestion would be (there are 30,000 doctors in United Kingdom) :—

1. Pension off all those doctors over 50 (or 55) at £150 or £200 who would accept it. Probably 5,000 would elect to retire. (There is precedent for this with the Irish Church Act, 1869, is there not?)

2. Ten thousand would prefer the present private adventure scramble, and for a while there would be room for them.

3. The remaining 15,000 would form the basis of a National Medical Service. Pay might be fixed, to begin with, at £10 per year of the doctor's age, and in other respects the rules now prevailing in the Navy and R.A.M.C. might be followed. There is a logical simplicity about this plan. The immediate cost would frighten the Chancellor, although the real National cost in medical pay would, I reckon, work out at about half what it now does in fees. The public would be better served and the doctor much more comfortable through security, limitation of competition and regularity.

My correspondent concludes by saying, "I wonder what it would cost." So do I.

**The
French in Fez.**

The French column has entered Fez, and the troubles of France have begun. The Germans are holding their hand to see what the French will do with the wolf they have now got by the ears. If they stay in Fez they will afford good grounds for protest on the ground of violated treaty obligations. If, on the other hand, they come away they will probably only have precipitated the downfall of the Sultan by the irritation which they have created among the tribes. Whichever way the affair is looked at it seems a bad business for France, and therefore a bad business for us, who are more or less tied up with France in this Morocco adventure. There is, however, always one way out of any complication arising out of Morocco. We can, and ought to, insist that any dispute as to the observation or violation of the Algeiras Treaty ought to be referred to an International Commission of Inquiry, with power to inquire into and report upon the matter but not to issue a binding award. For that we must wait till the Hague Tribunal has had time to pronounce upon the report of the Commission.

**The Death
of
M. Berteaux.**

The killing of M. Berteaux, the French Minister of War, by the sudden dropping of an aeroplane that got out of hand after starting for the race from Paris to Madrid, created a painful sensation throughout the world. No one,



M. Berteaux.

Killed by an aeroplane on May 21st.

however, suggested that the accident would arrest the conquest of the air any more than the killing of Mr. Huskisson on the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway arrested the advent of the railway era. At the same time it is a hint that Ministers and others whose lives are of importance to the community should be careful not to put themselves in the line of an aeroplane's possible flight. Mr. Balfour and Lord Northcliffe both went aviating last month, fortunately without misadventure. But it is a doubtful question whether indispensable public men are justified in risking lives which are national assets merely for the gratification of personal curiosity. The Home Secretary has hurried through a Bill forbidding an aeroplane to fly over London under pains and penalties. But suppose an intrepid and audacious foreign aviator chose to sail over from Calais or Ostend in order to view the Coronation from mid-air, what could be done to him? If he landed he could, of course, be dealt with. But in the case supposed he would not land on British soil. The more we think of it the more

clearly it will be perceived that the aeroplane will revolutionise everything.

**The
Imperial Conference
at Work.**

The Premiers of the five nations arrived last month, and have spent laborious days and still more laborious nights in business and junketing. The first thing they did was to jump upon Sir Joseph Ward's proposal to admit the Press to their counsels, and the second was to stamp not less heavily upon the same Minister's scheme for creating an Imperial Council representing the whole of the Britains oversea. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Harcourt, who attended the meetings of the Conference, offered, in lieu of the proposed creation of any simulacrum of a really Imperial Parliament, to admit the Premiers to a sitting of the Imperial Council of Defence and to promise to submit to the High Commissioners and Agents-General all matters of Imperial interest that affect the Dominions. This has been gratefully welcomed as marking a new epoch in the Empire. That is good. But this very suggestion was put forward in the *Pall Mall Gazette* in 1884, as the result of a symposium in which all the then Colonial Governors and Premiers assisted. If I remember aright it was Viscount Esher, then the Hon. Reginald Brett, who finally formulated the outlines of the scheme which has now, after twenty-six years have come and gone, been adopted by general acclamation.

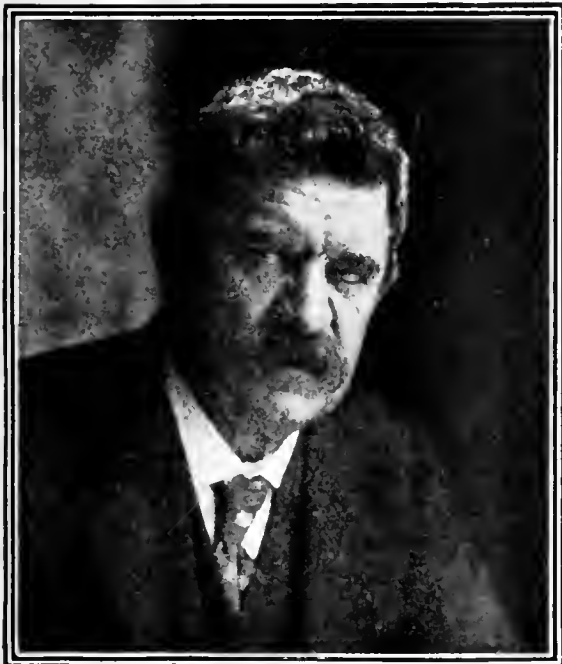
**The Right
to
Criticise Judges.**

It is about time some protest was raised against the extravagant pretensions of the judges that they are above criticism. The more they need to be criticised the more they resent it. When before the Divorce Commission I ventured to mention the name of two judges—Judge Jeffreys being one of them—as men in whose judicial impartiality I had no confidence. I was promptly silenced by the President of the Commission, who ordered that portion of my evidence to be expunged from the Report. When I got the proof I endeavoured to reinstate the reference to Judge Jeffreys as justifying my distrust of judges in Press cases, but the effort was in vain. Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes evidently felt it was something akin to *lèse-majesté* to suggest that Jeffreys was not an ideal judge, and in time to come, unless a stand be made, Macaulay's History will be suppressed on account of his strictures on Judge Jeffreys. Somewhat similar was the exception taken by the Deputy Speaker, Mr. Emmott, to Mr. Winston Churchill's reference

to the undeniable fact that "a very large number of our population" were of opinion that in dealing with trade union disputes some judges displayed class bias and class prejudice. For affirming this fact, which is the justification for the proposed legislation with regard to trades unions, the Home Secretary was mildly reproved by the Deputy Speaker on the extraordinary ground that the judges, who were not personally attacked by name, were not present to defend themselves. This is simply monstrous. If this ruling were to prevail the last sanctuary of the right of free speech would be destroyed. If Judge Jeffreys were to return once more, Mr. Emmott's ruling would gag the mouth of every M.P. who ventured to complain of injustice incarnate in the justice seat, because forsooth the malefactor was not present to defend himself. Malefactors therefore have only to absent themselves in order to be exempt from criticism.

It is, I suppose, *lèse-majesté* to say in print what everyone is saying in private—that no man not being an election judge can reconcile the decisions in recent election petitions with common sense. In the Buckrose Division ballot papers marked

in a certain way were accepted as valid when given for one candidate, which were rejected as invalid when given for his opponent, with the result that this arbitrary decision of the judges decided the issue of the election. In the Nottingham petition it was admitted that the Unionist candidate had given away before the election through his election agent small sums of money to over a thousand electors, and although the payment was suspended during the election, it was understood that it was to be resumed after the election was over. He won the seat by a majority that closely corresponded with the number of the electors to whom he had given money. But the judges decided that the distribution of doles was "real charity," and therefore must not be construed as bribery and corruption within the meaning of the Corrupt Practices Act. Of course they may be right. In that case there is no longer any Corrupt Practices Act. After the Nottingham judgment there is nothing to hinder any rich man buying a seat in the House by such acts of "real charity" as the wholesale distribution of hard cash to the free and independent electors whose principles are governed by their pockets.



Photograph by]

Mr. McGowen.

Prime Minister of New South Wales.

[E. H. Mills.



Photograph by]

Mr. Andrew Fisher.

Prime Minister of the Australian Commonwealth.

[E. H. Mills.

The
General Arbitration
Treaty.

The Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty as drafted by the American Government is now a General Arbitration Treaty, which it is ready to enter into with all peoples that on earth do dwell. Only those, however, that dwell outside what Sir Edward Grey happily described as "the earthquake zone" of international politics are likely to respond to the American appeal, although both France and Germany are discussing it. As we belong to that happy category, we shall probably be the first to sign the treaty, and we devoutly hope that our example may be followed by many others. As President Taft told the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland through the mouth of Dr. Macdonald, of Toronto:—

It is my confident hope that the proposed treaty between Great Britain and the United States will not only promote the well-being of the English-speaking race, but will prepare the way for wider peaceful relations between all nations, lift from the people the intolerable burden of armaments, and bring within sight the days foretold by the prophets and preachers when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.

Sir Edward Grey at the Pilgrims' Dinner expressed a similar confidence.

Its Most
Valuable Clauses.

President Taft declares that, in his most deliberate judgment, "no question either of national honour or of national interest can ever arise between the Mother Country and the United States which may not with dignity be left to independent judicial arbitration and not to war." As Sir Edward Grey stated at the Pilgrims' Dinner that Britain accepts the Monroe Doctrine, this may be so. As to other nations—if such there be—who do not accept that doctrine, whose whole scheme of their future is based upon a negation of the Monroe Doctrine, the possibility of referring all questions to arbitration is by no means so self-evident. But even between "the Mother Country"—a welcome phrase coming from the lips of an American President—and the United States it is easy to see that questions may arise which one or other may regard as lying beyond the scope of arbitration. It is also quite possible that the American Senate from party motives might at any time so modify the suggested terms of reference as to render arbitration unacceptable to the British Government. Hence the most important clauses in the proposed treaty are not those providing for arbitration—which must have the assent of the Senate, and the result of which must be accepted in advance—but those which provide for the reference of all questions not capable of diplomatic settlement to an Anglo-American Com-

mission, which shall have power to make recommendations for a settlement. Such reference the Senate would have no power to veto, because the recommendation of the Commission would not be binding on either party, unless they recommended arbitration, in which case their decision would be subject to the approval of the Senate.

It is fifteen years since I published a pamphlet with this title. The "Always Arbitrate before you Fight." reference to an International

Commission is of course not, juridically speaking, an arbitration. But in a headline or in a title it may be described as an arbitration, although it is only empowered to make recommendations, not awards. For practical purposes that is nearly all that is wanted. First, time in which to prepare your case; secondly, opportunity for stating all the arguments on both sides; thirdly, the deliberate judgment of two Commissioners as to the best mode of settlement; and, fourthly, a year's delay for securing the adoption of these recommendations. Always arbitrate before you fight, and in nine cases out of ten you will never fight at all. Refuse to allow an appeal from the decision or recommendations of any tribunal and you effectively prevent any vital cases being referred to adjudication. The recognition of the right of appeal opens the door to a thousand cases not one per cent. of which will ever be appealed. We should never have settled the Dogger Bank incident peacefully if we had been asked to accept in advance the finding of the International Commission of Inquiry.

Our Helpers
and
the Expression
of
Public Opinion.

I have specially to thank our Helpers in various parts of the world for the promptitude and zeal with which they responded to my appeal for their support in securing an expression of public opinion in favour of the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty. I note also with peculiar satisfaction that one of the earliest and most indefatigable of our helpers, Miss Kate Stevens, has been commissioned by the National Union of Teachers and the London Teachers' Association to convey their fraternal greetings to the National Education Association about to assemble in San Francisco, and to express their earnest desire that there may be permanent peace between the two countries. Miss Stevens sails this month for the States, and we bid her hearty God-speed on her mission of peace.

**International
Penalties
on
War-makers.**

The Lake Mohonk Conference, I am glad to see, has passed a strong resolution against neutral nations making loans to States which are at war. Money is contraband of war and ought to be treated as such. But the first step is to interdict loans to States which refuse arbitration or reject an arbitral award. The second step is to devise ways and means for bringing collective pressure to bear upon the recalcitrant Power. I have frequently suggested the organisation of a boycott. But a correspondent in Doornfontein, Johannesburg, sends me a more practical suggestion. He suggests that the really peace-loving nations should enter into an agreement among themselves to arbitrate all their disputes:—

In the event of war by any nation inside or outside the above agreement against any one of the nations which is a party to it, the nation making war without having first exhausted all means of settlement by arbitration shall have enforced against it a special war tariff on all its goods, say of, 100 per cent. *ad valorem*. Such war tariff is to be automatically and instantly brought into operation by all the other members of the agreement against the war-making nation as long as the war continues. Any nation which has gone to war without first invoking arbitration shall not be allowed to reap any benefit by way of indemnity or acquisition of territory even if successful in the war, and if it should attempt to do either, then the war tariff shall be maintained against it by all the confederate nations until it abandons its claim.

**The
Census Returns.**

The population of England and Wales now stands at 36,075,289. Since the last census was taken the number of persons in this country who require three meals a day to keep them alive has increased by $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions, or say roughly 1,000 persons added every day to the total residents in this island. This is an increase of 10·91 per cent., as against 12·17 per cent. in the previous decennial period. A net drop of 0·26 per cent. in the rate of increase is insignificant considering the immense decrease that has taken place in the birth-rate. Here we see one of the results of that reduction of infant mortality to which the efforts of municipal and social reformers have for many years been directed. Each infant's life saved postpones the advent of its successor. So the fewer the babies that die, the fewer the babies that are born. This is a law of Nature which is not open to impeachment by any moral censorship. A much more controversial factor was the prosecution of Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant for publishing the Knowlton pamphlet in 1876. In that year the birth-rate was 36·4 per

thousand. Whatever the cause, the birth-rate fell until it reached 24·8 in 1910, a drop of 11·6 per cent., or 36 per cent. of the rate of 1876. On the other hand, it is consolatory to find that the death-rate has also gone down by leaps and bounds. It fell from 22·5 per thousand in 1876 to 13·4 per thousand in 1910, a drop of 9·3 per thousand, or 41 per cent. of the rate in 1876. This means, as Dr. Drysdale pointed out at the Hague last year, that 335,000 fewer deaths took place last year than would have occurred if the figures of 1876 had been maintained.

**The
Significance
of
the Figures.**

As compared with the figures of 1876 the result comes out as follows: 400,000 fewer births, 335,000 fewer deaths; net fall per annum 65,000 as compared with the rates of 1876. That is to say, if things had remained as they were in 1876 the increase for the last ten years would have been 650,000, and our total population would now be close upon 37,000,000. After the totals the most significant figures are those which show how the electric tram and the motor-car are scattering our congested urban population over the countryside. The City of London, which has a day population of 300,000, now only accommodates 19,000 persons at night, a fall of 7,000 in ten years. At this rate there will not be a sleeper left in the City in twenty-five years. Inner London shows a decrease of 13,000, or 0·29 per cent.; Outer London has grown by 684,000, an increase of 33·40 per cent. In the country at large the percentage of increase in towns is 8·80 per cent. as against 11·80 per cent. in the counties outside urban areas. The overflow, alike of slum and villadom, is flooding the counties. It is a movement which is likely to be accelerated in the next ten years, when the recolonisation of England is seriously taken in hand as a national policy. The following figures of the population of our largest towns will be useful for reference:—

Glasgow ...	...	783,401	Bradford ...	...	288,505
Liverpool ...	...	746,566	Hull ...	...	278,024
Manchester ...	...	714,427	West Ham ...	...	269,102
Birmingham ...	...	525,960	Newcastle ...	...	266,671
Sheffield ...	...	454,653	Nottingham ...	...	259,942
Leeds ...	...	445,568	Stoke-on-Trent ...	...	234,553
Bristol ...	...	357,059	Salford ...	...	231,380
Edinburgh ...	...	320,239	Portsmouth ...	...	231,165

**The
Supreme Court
and
Standard Oil.**

Last month one of the greatest law cases in the history of the world was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. For many years, indeed, ever since Mr. H. Lloyd, of Winnetka, Illinois, published his famous book upon "Wealth

against Commonwealth," Rockefeller's great combination for controlling the oil output of the United States, and afterwards of the whole world, has been regarded as a supreme object of attack by those who contend that trusts and monopolies in restraint of trade ought to be put down by law. The matter came before the Supreme Court on the appeal from the decision of the Circuit Court for the Eastern Division of Missouri, which unanimously confirmed the decision of the inferior court that the Standard Oil Company was illegal and must be dissolved. It was charged with violating the law in a variety of ways, which were duly set forth in great detail, the net result of which was that competition in the sale of petroleum products between its various subsidiary corporations had been entirely eliminated and destroyed. This decision was at first held to be a knock-down blow to the Standard Oil Company and a triumphant vindication of the right of the people against monopolies and trusts. But the satisfaction with which it was at first received was somewhat modified by the discovery that the Supreme Court, instead of simply confirming the decision of the Missouri Circuit Court, had made certain modifications. It was not until the statement of Mr. Justice Harlan was carefully read that it was discovered that the decision, while it hit the Standard Oil Company hard with one hand, with the other it gave a knock-down blow to a principle which had hitherto been regarded as vital by President Taft and other advocates of the control of trusts by the law.

What is Reasonable and Unreasonable. Mr. Justice Harlan in his minority judgment sounded a note of alarm. He pointed out that the Court had made a rule that in all attempts by the Government to prove a corporation guilty of restraint of trade it was necessary to prove that the corporation had established an unreasonable restraint. President Taft, in January, 1910, when it was proposed to insert the word "reasonable" in the statute, leaving it to the Court to say what is reasonable restraint, what is a reasonable suppression of competition, and what is a reasonable monopoly, declared that to introduce the word "reasonable" would be to put into the hands of the Court a power impossible to exercise on any consistent principle, and would thrust upon the Courts a power approaching the arbitrary, the abuse of which might involve the whole judicial system in disaster. Notwithstanding this emphatic declaration, the majority of the Supreme Court declared that no restraint of trade was illegal unless it could be proved

to be unreasonable. According to Mr. Justice Harlan, and those who think with him, this is equivalent to the annulling of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and gives the whole victory to the corporations.

The Supreme Authority of the Supreme Court. The *New York American*, in a vigorous editorial, declares that the Supreme Court, by interpolating the word "reasonable," which the Congress refused to do, has nullified the Anti-Trust Act. There is no longer any Federal Anti-Trust Law of practical value. Mr. Justice Peckham, in a previous case, had declared emphatically that "the meaning of the law was not limited to that kind of contract that is in 'unreasonable restraint of trade,' but all contracts are included, and no exception or limitation can be added without placing in the Act that which has been omitted by Congress." The Supreme Court has now, by mere judicial construction, amended the Statute Law, and in effect has repealed the Anti-Trust Act. There have been seventeen important Supreme Court decisions under the Sherman Act. Chief Justice White was fourteen times in favour of the Trusts and only three times in favour of the people. He failed to carry the Court with him in seven cases, so the Government won ten and the Trust seven. Now the elevation of Mr. Justice Hughes and Mr. Justice Lurton to the Bench to fill vacancies created by death has turned the balance in favour of the Chief Justice. Hence the decision in the Standard Oil case, which in Mr. Justice Harlan's words "may very well alarm thoughtful men." On the whole, the decision, so far from settling things, seems to have unsettled them considerably. The issue will be awaited with anxiety.

The Chinese War against Opium. The end of the opium scandal is in sight. Lord Morley has wisely conceded what the Chinese demand, and the production of opium in India will be reduced *pari passu* with the suppression of the use of opium in China. The more we contemplate the drastic severity with which the Chinese are rooting up this national scourge the more we are lost in admiration and amazement. One of the ten new regulations just promulgated by Imperial edict for the suppression of the use of opium sets forth that "Any person who is found smoking opium shall be sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour or be fined £200." The fine for opening an opium den is only £75. How the mouths of our prohibitionists must water as they read this! Imagine the joy with which they would levy £200 fines. At

£200 per glass of whisky the consumption would dry up even in Glasgow. But the heathen Chinese seems to be capable of much more heroic action against a besetting vice than Christian Britain.

**The
Eurasians
of
India.**

Great Britain in founding the Indian Empire indirectly became responsible for the creation of a community now numbering 250,000 souls, the offspring of Indian mothers and British fathers. In the old John Company days no Englishman was allowed to take his women folk to India. He replaced the English wife by a more or less temporary Indian mistress, by whom he had progeny. The Eurasian hybrid is a melancholy illustration of the absence of any sense of the moral obligations of parentage on the part of the individual Briton. When he left India he abandoned his native wife and the children she had borne him with callous indifference. He made no effort to provide for the education and training of the products of his intercourse with the women of India. The only educational endowment for Eurasians in India at the present time was left by a Frenchman. The production of Eurasians no longer proceeds on the old lines. The native wife or mistress is no longer recognised as a necessity, and where she exists she does not always bear children. But the original stock goes on multiplying and increasing. Eurasians marry with Eurasians and with natives, and the mixed community with



Photograph by

[Underwood and Underwood.]

Types of our Indian Fellow Subjects :

From the Kashmir Giant, 7ft. 9in. high, to the Patiala Midget of 2ft. 4in.

white blood in its veins, nominally Christian and of necessity in sympathy with Western civilisation, now numbers a quarter of a million souls. These men and women are our half brothers and sisters by blood. If they were educated they might become an invaluable addition to the strength of the British garrison, and

even if that be ignored they would become a credit instead of being a disgrace to our name. A vigorous effort is being made to raise £250,000 to provide them with schooling. I sincerely hope it will succeed. Those who wish to help should send their subscriptions to Rev. A. Francis, British Joint Committee, St. Stephen's House, Victoria Embankment, Westminster.

The suggestion I made some months ago that the King, who has shifted the

date of his Durbar to humour the religious scruples of his Moslem subjects, might please his Hindu subjects by forbidding cow killing during his stay in India, has been denounced by some and heartily approved by others. The importance of cow killing to the Hindu is almost



Photograph by

[“Record Press.”]

The Cremation of the King of Siam : Funeral Procession to the Temple.

inconceivable by Westerners. According to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* the Hindu villager believes that if a cow is killed with his consent and cognisance, not only he but fourteen generations of his ancestors and as many generations of his descendants will all go to Hell! If a cow is killed accidentally by the fall of a house belonging to a Hindu the crime must be expiated in this fashion:—

The owner of the house has immediately to give up the ordinary clothing and put on *dhara* and *kacha*—the mourning dress which a Hindu has to wear on the death of his father or mother. He has to abandon his usual meals and live upon the gruel of boiled rice, licking it up with his tongue, and that only once during the day. He has then to expiate the sin of *go-badh* or cow-murder by begging alms from door to door, without the liberty of speech, bellowing like a cow to make householders understand his purpose, and performing a certain ceremony. These hardships he has to endure for full one month.

Captain Banon declares that the Hindus would acquiesce more easily in the massacre of hecatombs of the untouchable low caste men and women than they would assent to the killing of a single cow.

The
United Races
Congress.

The meeting of the Universal Races Congress which opens on the 26th of next month promises to be a great success. It is a pity

that Sir Edward Grey did not see his way to give it his official support, although I am glad to see the Government is to give a reception to the Congress. Had he done so his example would have been followed in America. As it is, we must do the best we can under the circumstances. The object of the Congress is—

To discuss, in the light of modern knowledge and the modern conscience, the general relations subsisting between the peoples of the West and those of the East, between so-called white and so-called coloured peoples, with a view to encouraging between them a fuller understanding, the most friendly feelings, and a heartier co-operation. One of the principal attractions of the Congress will be the Exhibition organised in connection with it, of which Dr. Alfred Haddon, F.R.S., is the director. Town and country will be also shown by pictures, and in this way the Exhibition will offer a unique and fascinating illustration of human personality and life among all peoples. In addition, there will be something like a complete international collection of scientific and philosophical magazines, and probably an extensive but select exhibition of works on anthropology, ethnology, ethnography, and the race problem.

All papers are to be taken as read. Each member will receive in advance the volume of papers, which are published by P. S. King and Co.

Progress
in the
Falkland Islands.

Dr. Lawrence Blair, the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, is now stumping Great Britain with the object of raising £100,000 for the work of his diocese, which includes the whole of the Pacific coast of South America. Meanwhile the Falkland Islanders are left alone. Our Helper in the Islands, writing on March 23rd, reports that he

has been lecturing to that out-of-the-way community on "Woman's Rights." Of 500 adults in the community 386 came to his lecture: surely a record in the way of attendance. On the following week a general meeting was held and the subject debated. There seems to be considerable need of calling attention to women's rights in the Falklands. At present they have the right to consent to become mothers of illegitimate children at the age of thirteen. Mr. Lewis Harcourt will do well to see if the provisions of the Protection of Girls Act of 1885 cannot be introduced into that Colony. The local officials seem to want rousing on this question. They have a tendency to regard themselves as incarnations of Divine omniscience because they are practically omnipotent. They may know everything, but if they allow the wrecking of girlhood to continue unchecked, their greater knowledge will but bring them greater condemnation. They do not like local criticism, so it is all the more necessary that they should receive a peremptory reminder from the Colonial Office that they must take prompt and effective action in this matter.

For the Peace
of
Latin America.

A correspondent in Paraguay, who has lived twenty-five years in South America, sends me the following very sensible suggestion for abating the deplorable readiness of rival factions to appeal to civil war in Latin-American Republics:—

It is proposed that the diplomatic representatives of every foreign Power in the capital of every Latin-American country should form themselves into a permanent peace committee. On the outbreak of a revolution such committee should offer their services as mediators. In case their services and advice are not accepted, it is suggested that they should bring pressure to bear on the party which they consider to be in the wrong. It is also suggested that they publish an account of the revolution and the causes which led to it, condemning anything which calls for condemnation, either in the inception of the revolution or the conduct of it. South American countries are very sensitive to foreign criticism, and anything which would open the eyes of the world to the real nature of the revolution would be productive of good. It is in the smaller republics that the greatest atrocities are committed, and it is precisely such revolutions of which we hear least; no one outside the country takes any interest in them.

The proposal that the diplomatic representatives of foreign Powers should constitute themselves into a collective college of mediators is good. But the suggestion that they should sit in judgment on the merits of the disputants and bring pressure to bear upon the party they consider to be in the wrong goes too far, and would defeat its own end. The publication of a reasoned statement, supported by

well-ascertained facts signed by the diplomatic body, would be as far as they could safely go. But we welcome the proposal as an indication that the wind is blowing in the right direction.



Christopher Columbus.

The city of Buenos Ayres is soon to have in its midst a colossal statue of Christopher Columbus. It is the work of the Italian sculptor, Arnaldo Zocchi.

Playgrounds in Cities.

One of the objects which the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has always advocated is the necessity of providing playgrounds for children in our crowded towns—playgrounds which would be safer, healthier and more convenient than the streets, which, to this day, continue to be the chief recreation ground of millions of young people. It is true that in some by-streets, notably in the neighbourhood in which I live, the smooth asphalt pavement is admirable both as a playground and as a skating rink, and could hardly be improved upon. But these are exceptions. It is very pleasing to find the rapid growth of the movement in favour of providing public playgrounds in the cities of the

United States. According to Mr. Howard Paucher, Secretary of the Playground Association of America, four years ago there were only ninety cities in America which had playgrounds, and now there are about five hundred. The utilisation of school buildings as recreation centres is progressing more slowly, but the school buildings are used for that purpose in seventeen cities. It is calculated that four thousand persons are now constantly employed in the work of directing play in the United States. The association for promoting playgrounds has a revenue of £10,000 a year, raised by public subscriptions. It devotes itself to stimulating agitation for playgrounds in places where they do not exist and in suggesting the best method by which such playgrounds can be laid out and managed.

The International Parliament of Agriculture.

The general assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture met at Rome last month, when Signor Raineri, Minister of Agriculture in the Luzzatti Cabinet, was elected president, and Mr. Foster, of Vermont, vice-president. The admirable work of this International Parliament attracts less attention than it deserves, and yet it is the belief of those who understand its aims and desires that it is the first practical beginning of the internationalisation of the world. I am glad to see that Mr. David Lubin, the founder of the association, was present. An amusing story is current as to the simple and straightforward fashion, in which he captured the King of Italy. At his first meeting, Mr. Lubin, who had never before met a King, was slightly at a loss as to how to address His Majesty. But taking his courage in both hands he addressed him as follows:—"King, I am glad to see you. How do you do?" The King, who has a keen sense of humour, shook hands with his visitor and said he was very well. But he was hardly prepared for what followed. "King," said Mr. Lubin, so the story goes, "would you like to know what people say about you?" Victor Emmanuel smiled and said he would not mind. Whereupon the intrepid Lubin went on, "Well, King, they say that you are a second-class king, but if you will carry out the proposal which I am laying before you it will make you a first-class king, and they will not call you a second-class king any longer." The King of Italy was immensely amused at the simple sincerity of his visitor, entered into his scheme, became its warmest supporter, and built a palace in his capital, in which the Institute carries on its excellent work.

Current History in Caricature.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursels as ithers see us."—BURNS.



David Paton.

By permission of the proprietors of "Punch."

Thorns in the Woolsack.

LORD HALSBURY (to Lord Loreburn): "Of course, my dear fellow, I don't want to preach to you, but impartiality is the best policy. Look at me. I never got into trouble with my Party!"



The Liberal Monthly.

What will the Harvest be?

CIVILISATION: "This deadly growth is blocking the path. Unless some of it is cut down I cannot advance—I must go back!"



Westminster Gazette.

Crossing the Ford.

(After Sir John Millais.)



Lepracaun.

"The Only Way."

[Dublin.]

"This Bill, if it becomes law, would beyond doubt be the death-blow to the House of Lords, as many of us have known it for so long, and I wish it had fallen to the lot of one who owes less to the indulgence of this House than I do to lay these proposals before it."—Lord Lansdowne, introducing his Reform Bill in the House of Lords.



Pasquino.

[Turin.]

WILLIAM: "When you are all embroiled it will be time for me to assert my rights!"



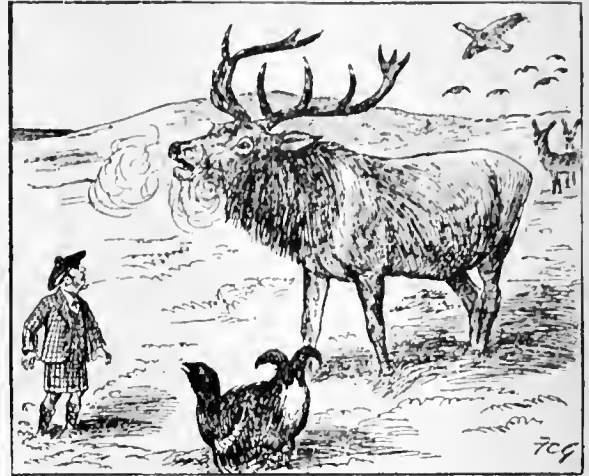
Westminster Gazette.

Pooh-Bah and Ko-Ko.

KO-KO (Wild Peer): "In the first place, self-decapitation is an extremely difficult, not to say dangerous, thing to attempt; and, in the second, it's suicide, and suicide is a capital offence."

POOH-BAH (Lord Lansdowne): "This professional conscientiousness is highly creditable to *you*, but it places us in a very awkward position."

KO-KO: "My good sir, the awkwardness of your position is grace itself compared with that of a man engaged in the act of cutting off his own head."



Westminster Gazette.

Why MacGregor is getting wee!

THE STAG AND THE BLACK-COCK: "Go away—there's no room for you here!"

(One reason why the Scottish Census shows a decrease.)



U.K.

[Berlin.]

The Grave Diggers.

"Only keep quiet, my yellow friend; we are not going to take away your native earth."



Kladderadatsch.]

[Berlin.]

A New Son-in-Law.

BRITANNIA: "He is a very attractive person, but it always pains one when a stranger wins the heart of one's daughter."



Nebelspalter.]

[Zurich.]

President Fallières in Tunis.
(By a Swiss cartoonist.)



National Review.]

[China.]

"You're not really cross with me, are you, dear?"

"No, Russki, dear; but people *will* talk; and they say we've been quarrelling again."



Roy Griffith, in New Orleans News.]

Startling Effect of the New Military Uniform adopted
in France.



[La Silhouette.]

President Fallières in Tunis.

[Paris.]

The President goes hunting. At first sight the sport offered by the Bey seems a little tame, but we are assured that M. Fallières and his Ministers enjoy it immensely.



[Kladderadatsch.]

Cause and Effect.

A German explanation of why Dr. Hill resigned his post as Ambassador at Berlin.



[Berlin.]



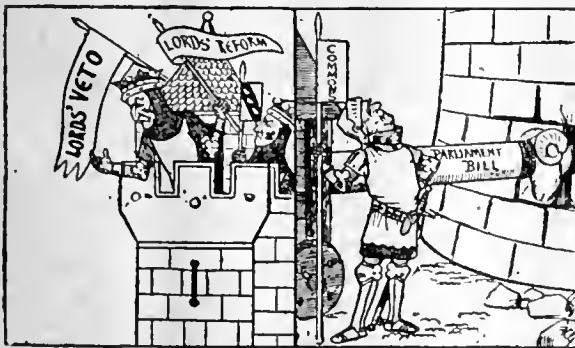
[Fischietto.]

[Turin.]

The Conquest of Morocco.

The American Potash Trust is shown urging Dr. Hill to induce Uncle Sam to refuse to come to any agreement with Germany on the question of the potassium trade. Uncle Sam refuses to be driven, with the result shown.

GERMANY (to France): "Yes, go ahead and do everything for the best; then it will be my turn to take quiet possession."



[Westminster Gazette.]

After—Not Before.



[Minneapolis Journal.]

With these two on the Peace Beat the rest of 'em 'll have to be good.



Pasquino.]

[Turin.]

The Isolation of Austria.

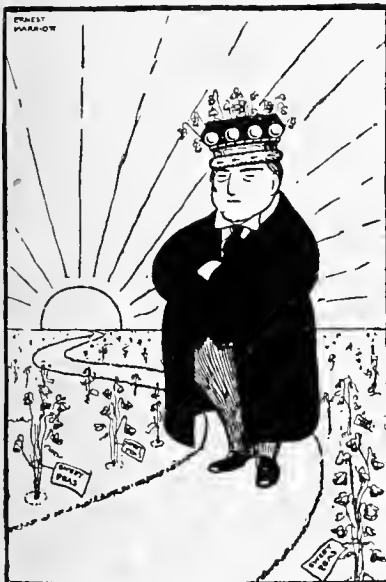
Austria has no partner while the other Powers are dancing.



Pasquino.]

[Turin.]

DIPLOMACY (to France): "You really are growing too plethoric, Marianne. You must take a good dose of Morocco salts."



The View.]

Northoleon (Lord Northcliffe) Emperor of the British.



Kladderadatsch.]

[Berlin.]

The German Oracle.

"If you put this Fez of the Prophet on you are certain to get into trouble."



Tokyo Puck.]

China's Troubles.

"Which is the more dangerous, the beasts of prey abroad or the young swell-headed chap at home?"

CHARACTER SKETCHES.

I.—KING GEORGE V. BEFORE AND AFTER HIS CROWNING.

Therefore with Angels and Archangels, and with all the company of heaven, we laud and magnify thy glorious Name; evermore praising thee, and saying:

Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of hosts, heaven and earth are full of thy glory: Glory be to thee, O Lord most high. Amen.—
From the Coronation Service.

ON the 22nd of this month, at Westminster Abbey, George V. and Mary, his wife, will be crowned as King and Queen of this realm. The Service that is to be performed on that occasion is one of the most sublime and touching expressions of the inbred piety of the English people. It is a majestic poem in prose which proceeds in stately measure from stage to stage until at last the solemn Service culminates in the triumphant burst of confident assurance printed above, in which the celebrants and the entire congregation, the King and the Queen at their head, associate themselves with Angels and Archangels and all the company of heaven in ascribing "Glory to Thee, O Lord most high."

I.—THE RELIGIOUS ASPECT OF THE CORONATION.

It is the highest point reached in the expression of man's confidence in the fellowship of Angels and Archangels and in the reality of his communion with all the Company of Heaven.

I witnessed the last Coronation, but I confess I was more touched by reading "the Form and Order of the Service that is to be performed and of the ceremonies that are to be observed" in the quiet of my own study than when I saw the whole magnificent pageant unfolded before my eyes when King Edward and Queen Alexandra were crowned. The intentness with which the spectator follows each movement in the royal group before the altar renders it impossible to realise adequately the majesty and the piety of the Service. It is too much like Shakespeare at His Majesty's: the poetry is suffocated by the scenery. But I can recommend every reader who cares to enter into the spirit of the Coronation to obtain the full official "Form and Order of the Service," which is published by the Cambridge University Press, and read it through in the solitude of his closet. He will find it a devotional exercise which carries one far away from all the hubbub of Coronation processions and the chaffering of those who have seats to dispose of to see the show into a serener atmosphere in which the ear catches not faint, far-away echoes of psalm and prayer, but the bold, confident, though reverent, expression of the faith and the ideals of a Christian nation. Men in this Service stand face to face with God, not grovelling upon the earth before a remote and half-realised Infinite Incomprehensible, but frank and fearless as feudal barons before the throne of their liege lord, whose authority they recognise and obey, but to whom they have access as of right to tender him petitions, to whose prayer he is

bound to listen. There is something marvellously vivid and mediæval about the whole thing. The metaphysical abstractions of our philosophers furl away like the morning mist. Man with simple childlike faith informs his Maker what it is he wants on behalf of the King, and lest there should be any danger of his meaning being misunderstood he repeats his petition with quiet and persistent iteration. There is no fault of taste or failing of respect. But the Service is one composed by men who felt they had a right to be heard, and who expected their indents upon Omnipotence would be honoured. The exceeding lucidity of it all is amazing. There is no mystical cloudiness or timid hesitation about the way in which these men made their wants and wishes known before the Throne of Grace. "Such and such things we want, and such and such things we must have, O Gracious Lord." The phraseology is almost as precise as the specification in an income tax return, although, of course, the language is much more beautiful. If the Service had to be redrafted to-day—— But we shrink from the possibility.

II.—ITS POLITICAL ASPECT.

And then how keenly practical were the framers of the Service! While magnifying to the uttermost the Office of the King, the monarch is not allowed to go a single step without being brought up at every turn by reminders, none the less sharp because they are respectfully veiled, of his obligation to the nation, of his duty to his people, of his subservience to the law. The ceremony begins by his informal election by acclamation, without which the Service could not proceed one step:—

Sirs, I here present unto you King GEORGE, the undoubted King of this Realm: Wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage and service, Are you willing to do the same?

These words, "spoken to the people with a loud voice by the Archbishop at every one of the four sides of the Altar," assert in the bluntest and most unmistakable fashion that unless the people choose the King he can be no king. The popular choice expressed by general acclamation must precede everything. If they did not all with one voice cry out, "God save King George," the ceremony would come to a dead standstill.

The Litany follows, in which the first prayer in the Service is offered up, not however for the King, but for "thy servant George," a significant hint that he must not only be the Elect of the People, but also the Servant of God.



[photograph by]

[Lafayette, Dublin.]

HIS MAJESTY THE KING IN CORONATION ROBE.

It may not be unprofitable to extract from the Service and to string together the prayers offered up for the King in the course of the Ceremony. They indicate the ideals of kingship which were entertained by the framers of the Service. Instead of addressing the King directly and telling him how to behave, our forefathers found it more seemly, and perhaps more practical withal, to address themselves to Him in whose hand are the hearts of kings, and to inform Him with the utmost frankness how they wish Him to make their King behave. Here is the first of the long string of directions to the King couched in the shape of petitions to God :—

That it may please thee to keep and strengthen in the true worshipping of thee, in righteousness and holiness of life, thy servant GEORGE, our most gracious King and Governour,

We beseech thee to hear us, good Lord.

That it may please thee to rule his heart in thy faith, fear, and love, and that he may evermore have affiance in thee, and ever seek thy honour and glory,

We beseech thee to hear us, good Lord.

That it may please thee to be his defender and keeper, giving him the victory over all his enemies,

We beseech thee to hear us, good Lord.

The second direction occurs in the Archbishop's prayer before the reading of the Epistle. I omit the prayer for his future blessedness as not pertaining to the ordering of the affairs of the Realm :—

Grant unto this thy servant GEORGE, our King, the Spirit of wisdom and government, that being devoted unto thee with all his heart, he may so wisely govern this kingdom, that in his time thy Church and people may continue in safety and prosperity.

The Epistle with its significant hint that the King must send out Governors only "for the punishment of evildoers and for the praise of them that do well," is followed by the Gospel with its not less significant suggestion that Cæsar must confine himself to things that are Cæsar's and abstain from meddling with things that are God's.

Then after the Creed has been recited and the Sermon preached, which is to be "short and suitable to the great occasion," the Archbishop gets to closer quarters. Hitherto appeal has been made to the people and to God; the next step is to administer the Oath by which the King shall in good round terms bind himself to do his duty as it is set forth in the following pledges—it being carefully noted that the King has already made the Declaration as to his Protestantism :—

Archbishop. Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, and the Dominions thereto belonging, according to the Statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the respective Laws and Customs of the same?

King. I solemnly promise so to do.

Archbishop. Willi you to your power cause Law and Justice, in Mercy, to be executed in all your judgements?

King. I will.

Archbishop. Will you to the utmost of your power maintain

the Laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by law . . . ?

[I omit the rest of this Oath, as it only relates to the Established Church in England.]

King. All this I promise to do.

Then the King shall go to the Altar, and there being uncovered, make his solemn Oath in the sight of all the people, to observe the promises: laying his right hand upon the Holy Gospel in the great Bible, saying these words :—

The things which I have here before promised I will perform and keep. So help me, God.

Then the King shall kiss the book and sign the Oath.

The King being now sworn and pledged is ready for the Anointing. Before this culminating point of the Ceremony is reached the Archbishop again formulates the national ideal of kingship in another prayer which concludes as follows :—

Strengthen him, O Lord, with the Holy Ghost the Comforter; confirm and stablish him with thy free and princely Spirit, the Spirit of wisdom and government, the Spirit of counsel and ghostly strength, the Spirit of knowledge and true godliness, and fill him, O Lord, with the Spirit of thy holy fear, now and for ever.

When the Anointing is performed, the Archbishop reformulates the wishes of the nation, this time in the form of a blessing in which "Our Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God," is adjured—

by his holy Anointing [to] pour down upon your Head and Heart the blessing of the Holy Ghost, and prosper the works of your Hands: that by the assistance of his heavenly grace you may preserve the people committed to your charge in wealth, peace, and godliness; and after a long and glorious course of ruling this temporal kingdom wisely, justly and religiously, you may at last be made partaker of an eternal kingdom, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

After the spurs have touched the Royal heel, the Sword is laid upon the Altar with a prayer that King George

may not bear it in vain; but may use it as the minister of God for the terror and punishment of evildoers, and for the protection and encouragement of those that do well, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

When the Sword is presented to the King, the Archbishop addresses him thus :—

With this Sword do justice, stop the growth of iniquity, protect the holy Church of God, help and defend widows and orphans, restore the things that are gone to decay, maintain the things that are restored, punish and reform what is amiss, and confirm what is in good order: that doing these things you may be glorious in all virtue, etc.

When the Imperial Robe and Orb with the Cross are presented to the King it is with the words :—

The Lord your God endue you with knowledge and wisdom, with majesty and with power from on high; the Lord embrace you with his mercy on every side; the Lord cloath you with the robe of righteousness, and with the garments of salvation. And when you see this Orb thus set under the Cross, remember that the whole world is subject to the Power and Empire of Christ our Redeemer.

The ring is put on his finger as the ensign of kingly dignity and of defence of the Catholic faith. The Sceptre with the Cross he receives as the ensign of

kingly power and justice, while he is addressed as follows :—

Receive the Rod of equity and mercy : and God, from whom all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works do proceed, direct and assist you in the administration and exercise of all those powers which he hath given you. Be so merciful that you be not too remiss ; so execute justice that you forget not mercy. Punish the wicked, protect and cherish the just, and lead your people in the way wherein they should go.

After the putting on of the Crown the Archbishop says :—“God crown you with a crown of glory and righteousness, that by the ministry of this our benediction, having a right faith and manifold fruit of good works,” etc. ; and the choir sings :—“Be strong and play the man : keep the commandments of the Lord thy God, and walk in his ways.”

The Bible is given him as the most valuable thing this world affords : “Here is wisdom, this is the Royal Law, these are the lively oracles of God.”

The Benediction, which is then pronounced, formulates with more particularity of detail than any of the preceding prayers what the nation really demands from the Almighty on behalf of the King :—

The Lord bless you and keep you : and as he hath made you King over his people, so may he prosper you in this world, and make you partake of his eternal felicity in the world to come.

The Lord give you a fruitful Country and healthful seasons ; victorious fleets and armies, and a quiet Empire ; a faithful Senate, wise and upright counsellors and magistrates, a loyal nobility, and a dutiful gentry ; a pious and learned and useful clergy ; an honest, peaceable, and obedient commonalty.

When he is enthroned the Archbishop says :—

Stand firm, and hold fast from henceforth the seat and state of royal and imperial dignity, which is this day delivered unto you, in the Name and by the authority of Almighty God, etc. . . . And the Lord God Almighty, whose ministers we are, and the stewards of his mysteries, establish your Throne in righteousness, that it may stand fast for evermore, like as the sun before him, and as the faithful witness in heaven.

After a salutary hint from the Psalmist—“There is no king that can be saved by the multitude of an host : a mighty man is not delivered by much strength”—the ceremony is complete.

In the Communion Service which follows the only specific prayer for the King is as follows :—

We beseech thee also to save and defend all Christian Kings, Princes, and Governors ; and specially thy servant GEORGE our King ; that under him we may be godly and quietly governed : And grant unto his whole Council, and to all that are put in authority under him, that they may truly and indifferently minister justice, to the punishment of wickedness and vice, and to the maintenance of thy true religion, and virtue.

It must be admitted that the framers of this Service were somewhat exigent. If the Almighty does not give them everything it will not be for lack of being told what they want.

III.—THE ENGLISH IDEAL OF A KING.

Let us now see the qualities which King George is told in the course of this Service he must receive from Heaven, and the obligations which he has undertaken.

This is the kind of man whom the nation, speaking

through the Archbishop, desires to have on the throne.

He must be the servant of God, in perpetual affiance in God. God must rule his heart in His faith, fear, and love. God's honour and glory he must ever seek. He must be devoted to God with all his heart. He must keep the Commandments of God and walk in His ways. He must maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, the Protestant reformed religion, and defend the Catholic faith.

In him there must be four spirits—the spirit of wisdom of government, the spirit of counsel and ghostly strength, the spirit of knowledge and true godliness, and the spirit of God's holy fear.

He must maintain true religion and virtue. He must be glorious in virtue. His throne must be established in righteousness, he must wear the robe of righteousness and the garment of salvation. He must not only have a right faith, but it must bring forth a manifold fruit of good works, and he must persevere in good works till the end.

He must govern wisely, justly, and religiously, leading his people in the way they should go. He must govern his people godly and quietly. He must minister justice with mercy, punish wickedness and vice and what is amiss, stop the growth of iniquity, be the terror of evil-doers. He must protect and encourage those who do well, protect and cherish the just, reform what is amiss, and confirm what is in good order, restore things that have gone to decay, and maintain the things that are restored. He must help and defend widows and orphans.

He must possess knowledge and wisdom, be endued with majesty and power from on high. He must stand firm, be strong and play the man. He must rule in glory and righteousness. He must prosper in this world and preserve his people in wealth, peace, and godliness.

Finally, he must go to Heaven when he dies, not because of his own merits, but because his offences are pardoned through Jesus Christ our Lord.

IV.—THE MAGICAL VALUE OF THE ANOINTING.

How many of the seven thousand who will see or of the hundred millions who will read about the crowning of King George will discern anything in the quaint and elaborate ceremony but an interesting historic survival, venerable for its associations with our storied past, but utterly meaningless and worthless save as a religious service and a State pageant ! Yet if the students of mystic lore be believed the Coronation is a very real and vital thing. Almost all modern monarchs dispense with a coronation. The Tsar and our King are almost the only monarchs who enjoy the benefits of the elaborate ritual of a Crowning Day. That fact seems to indicate that there is a very general, not to say universal, scepticism as to the practical benefits of the ceremonial. Nevertheless,



Photograph by

W. & A. G. & Co. London

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN CORONATION ROBE.

it is not consistent with the true scientific spirit to assume that after all there is nothing in it, or that the whole gorgeous pageant is as idle and as meaningless as a stage procession. Such a hasty conclusion is analogous to the crude theories of rabid free-thinkers who attributed the origin of religions to the fraud of priests and the credulity of their dupes. Mankind is not so constituted as to take an infinite deal of trouble and go to an enormous expense merely to minister to the lust of the eye or the gratification of the ear in connection with the ritual either of religion or of the Coronation, if at some time or other the majority of men did not really believe that by so doing they effected some practical good which was worth the time, the labour, and the expense. Often enough elaborate rites and ceremonies are kept up long after the faith which created them has perished from among men. We are all familiar with the story of the Eastern priesthood which religiously repeated prayers in an ancient tongue the meaning of which remained unknown for generations, until Western scholars interpreted to these devotees the meaning of their own devotions.

It is at least possible that there may be something like this in the Coronation Ceremony at the Abbey. It is at any rate well worth while inquiring into the original mystic or occult meaning of the elaborate series of ritual ceremonials through which the King will pass this month. Strange as it may seem, there are men, modern men, full of the latest theories of modern science, who will seriously maintain that the King really suffers or enjoys an actual change in person and in character by the rites administered by the Archbishops. According to them the whole ceremonial is full of occult significance and of actual practical import. Such men are usually members of the many secret circles or orders or lodges with which London and Paris are honeycombed, whose members are drawn together for the purpose of studying ancient wisdom, of practising the arts of magic, and of mastering some one or other of the innumerable mysteries of occult lore.

From one such I received last month the following strange and perhaps incredible narrative, which I am permitted to publish on condition I give no hint as to the identity of the Mage or the Temple where he heard the oracular voice. I know the man to be honest, and to all human appearance clothed and in his right mind. He implicitly believes that what he has recorded actually happened, and in the way in which it happened. Everything was carefully written down at the time of the utterance of the oracle.

His narrative begins thus :—

I was alone early in the month of May when the voice of my Master sounded in my ears.

"Speak unto the people and explain the occult significance of the Coronation."

But I answered, "I know not so much as that the Coronation has any occult significance. How then can I speak of that of which I know nothing?"

But the Master answered not. And I was left wondering what this order meant, and how it was to be fulfilled.

The days passed and the nights, and still no further enlightenment was afforded me.

When the appointed night arrived when the members of our Circle gather themselves together in secrecy, far from the whirl and tumult of the world, to wait for the Words of Wisdom and to receive the Teaching of the Silence, I took my usual place.

The incense was burning in the censer, the ceremonial of the protecting rite had been duly performed at each corner of the Temple. Silently and reverently the members took their places in the circle. They joined in the Hymn of Invocation and in the solemn prayer for Wisdom and for Light. All our simple but sacred rites of opening having been performed, we waited in the dim red rays of the lamp for the Messages from the Silence.

I had said nothing to any of my fellows of the mandate laid upon me by the Master, nor did I expect, as it was an order personal to myself, that anything would be said of the matter to the Circle. But after we had received many messages from many voices, I was thrilled by the Sound of a Voice saying, in accents familiar to my ear :—

"Greeting to you, my children; I have a few words to say to you regarding the Coronation ceremony which will be very important from the occult point of view. The four great Elemental Lords or Devas of the four divisions of the British Isles will be present—Wales, Scotland, Ireland and England; and great power will be manifested at the moment of the Crowning. Are you not aware when a king is crowned in this way that actual subtle changes take place in his inner bodies? Certain Divine Forces are poured into the physical which retain their influence, and after the Crowning the man working in that body is not the same as he was before!"

"Can that really be true?" exclaimed one of those present.

The Unseen Voice continued :—

"I understood you were aware of this. Once the influence enters into the astral surrounding of him who is crowned he becomes the better fitted, physically and generally, for the expression of the thoughts of the Devas, those Great Ones who are directing the fortunes of the race. He is no longer himself as he was before. Power thrown towards him on his Coronation Day, the tremendous spiritual force brought by the great Lords, tend to produce a very powerful effect."

Again a member interrupted—

"I have never heard that before. I have never heard that the four great Lords were there."

The Voice replied—

"Have you not heard of St. George, St. Andrew, St. David and St. Patrick? Do you imagine that they are but mere names? They represent the great elemental Divine Beings who guard their respective countries."

I asked—

"If I were present looking down upon them, would I be able to see them?"

"Yes, you would see them in all their brilliancy. If you should be present, you must centre your attention upon the change in the aura surrounding the King at the moment of the Anointing."

"You seem to forget that the King is the agent of the Divine Hierarchy and is a person who is representing the British race and given power from the Devas' influence."

* * *

[The order of the Anointing is as follows: The King having taken his Oath, shall return again to his chair; and both he and the Queen kneeling at their faldstools, the Archbishop shall begin the hymn, *Veni Creator Spiritus*. The bearer of the Sword of State, holding it aloft, walks before the King, who will go a third time to the Altar, accompanied by the Lord Chancellor and two bishops. There his crimson royal robe will be taken off him, and he will be conducted to the throne of St. Edward, where, seated above the stone of Scone, he is ready to be anointed. The Dean of Westminster, pouring out a little of the anointing oil from the Golden Eagle into the spoon, gives it to the Archbishop, who anoints the King in the form of a cross on the crown of the head and on the breast and on the palms of his hands, saying, as he does so: "Be thou anointed with holy oil as kings, priests and prophets were anointed. And as Solomon was anointed king by Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet, so be you anointed, blessed, and consecrated King over this People, whom the Lord your God hath given you to rule and govern, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

Then "Our Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God," is adjoined—

by his holy Anointing [to] pour down upon your Head and Heart the blessing of the Holy Ghost, and prosper the works of your Hands: that by the assistance of his heavenly grace you may preserve the people committed to your charge in wealth, peace, and godliness; and after a long and glorious course of ruling this temporal kingdom wisely, justly, and religiously, you may at last be made partaker of an eternal kingdom, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

While the King is being anointed, four Knights of the Garter will hold over his head a pall of rich silk or cloth of gold.

After his anointing the Dean of Westminster must wipe off the oil with a piece of linen.]

* * *

"At the moment of the Anointing a distinct ray from the highest altitude of spiritual elevation descends and mingles with the higher physical of the King. The particles which are transmitted into the physical plane become crystallised—or a better term would perhaps be materialised—and remain in the actual fabric of the body of the King. This causes

the whole aura to become translucent with Divine light. The link with the Divine Ruler must be made ere the nation can be protected along spiritual lines by these great Devas. I may have more to tell you about this at some future time."

"If I were permitted to be present, should I go?"

The Voice: "Yes. You will be protected. It will be well to place on physical record what takes place at that particular moment of anointing, and if it can be seen by any who are present let them note well what occurs. The spiritual inflowing will pass downwards from the spiritual body, through the intervening mental body, into, and passing through the astral body, finally focus itself in the pineal gland in the brain, and in the physical heart. Thus each body will receive its Divine influx, and evermore, no matter what the conduct of recipient may be, these particles will remain in the various bodies, and will always serve as a means whereby he may be linked up to the great forces on the inner and higher planes, which will use him to guide the destinies of the Empire over which he has been called to reign. The dear Lady Consort herself is psychic, but she will not be able to see owing to the tremendous thought-forms which will be surrounding the King and the disturbance of her own aura; but it will be useful to place on record what takes place, if it can possibly be arranged. My children—those of you who are my special children—I greet. I am the Agent of the Master."

Having spoken, the Invisible departed.

"How is it," asked a member of the Circle, "they do not crown the King in other countries?"

Another Voice replied, which I recognised as that of a Mighty Master Mage:—

"They miss much more than they know. The Coronation as such is a distinct occult ceremony. It adds not only to the power of the King who is crowned in that way, but it adds to the spiritual elevation of his people. It is a distinct link between the focus point of the nation and the highest of all spiritual forces. The great Rulers referred to as the Devas or Lords—these being of enormous power, who are linked up with the race as a race—unless the Coronation be performed, cannot make the physical link with the representative of the people. You will remember that the Master told you through the mouth of his Agent that an actual change took place in the inner bodies of the person crowned, and that is so. The King then becomes in a very special way the vehicle of Higher Forces which focus themselves through him, and through him radiate upon his people. It will, indeed, be a sight to see all these Devas present on this particular day with their luminous powers, the power they bring. But what must be specially looked for is the dropping into the heart of the King what is termed by us 'the Divine Dew-drop.' This is actual substance materialised on the physical plane brought from the highest divine regions, and it is placed in the heart of the King."

A member remarked that Charles II. did not seem to have benefited by the Divine Dewdrop.

The Mage continued:—

"Judge not! It remains in the etheric heart. Do not confuse the person of the King with his Office. Children, be not as little children; you fail to realise the important function which the representative of your race fulfils. He may fail to realise what it means, but he is a focussing force. . . .

"I am pleased to be here with you to-night to give you a little idea of what takes place. My special point is to dwell on the moment when the Anointing takes place. That is the critical moment. That is when the real ray of Divine energy from the Logos Himself shoots down into the bodies of him who represents your race, and which actually affects the body itself. Speaking of the personality of him who is your King, I congratulate you as a race on possessing one who is extraordinarily susceptible to the operation of the higher influences, of one who is tender, kind-hearted, and full of deep, strong feeling. Apart altogether from the actual influence of the higher powers, he will be a good king, but we are specially pleased that you have for the first time one who is psychic, one who will be influenced in a more marked way by those higher Angelic Ones who are guiding the destinies of your race. Support him; he is well worthy of your support. Look at the line of destiny marked out for your future. See that he plays a most important part in the opening up of the powers of the nation. Children, we look to you English people much more than you realise. Sometimes you make grievous errors, but on the whole you do well. You are the chosen leading race in the great stream of evolution—fail us not. We rely on you and trust you, knowing that in him we have one to rely upon to fulfil that which the nation has been chosen to perform. Farewell."

The voice of the Mighty Mage was still. Then another Voice was heard—

"It would be well if the Primate should be aware of the important part which he unconsciously will play in the Coronation ceremony. Through him, passing on into the surroundings of the King, will pass that particular spiritual ray which is associated with the Divine Majesty of the Christ. The Ray, or the Divine Dewdrop, which proceeds from the Logos which is known as the Christ, passes through the Archbishop, who is a centre at that particular time, and from the Archbishop goes direct into the body of him who is being crowned. It is highly important that the celebrant's physical vehicle should be in perfect order, clean and free. Let him not take any animal food or alcohol for at least three days before the ceremony, so that the Divine Ray will be able to pass direct into the physical substance. He should understand the important part he has to play, and his mind should be turned towards the supreme—the Holy Three—for upon him rests a great responsibility. May God support him, may the Holy Ones assist him to perform his task well! I

give you my blessings; may the Highest and Holiest bless you with His conscious presence."

He ceased, and another and more familiar Voice was heard saying:—

"*Benedicite.* I greet you in the name of the risen Christ. I am happy to be with you to-night, and happier that you have come into touch with some of the Divine intelligences who are the rulers guiding the destinies of your nation. I, too, shall be present at this great event, and I hope that you will be present, as it will be of service to you to be in the midst of the spiritual forces which will manifest themselves on that occasion. I regret that officially my Church will not be represented, but that is of small account. The main point is that the Divine forces will have a free flowing and will effect that which will be necessary if the King himself be really crowned; for the Crowning is but the symbol of the spiritual crowning which takes place in the higher ranges on this side."

After the Circle had dispersed inquiry was made whether it was important that the Coronation should be witnessed by one whose inner vision is open to the Invisible World. This answer came from still another source:—

"It is of great importance that at the Coronation Ceremony its real occult significance should be made visible to physical eyes; it will help to increase its power and efficiency. Do you understand what I mean? There are occult forces working behind everything you do, and behind everything ceremonial; the greater and more far-reaching the importance of the Ceremony the greater the Powers who are taking part in it. If they are seen by even one person consciously, that positive link with physical conditions is made by which they can act with much greater force. There are always negative links between the Two Worlds, but they become positive when they are apparent to the physical senses."

* * *

It is evident that, from the magical point of view, it is the Anointing, not the Crowning, which is the vital part of the ceremonial.

It is exceedingly interesting to have the magical theory of the Right Divine of Kings set out so explicitly in the twentieth century. That the King will be a different man after the anointing is possible: it is difficult even on the most rationalistic hypothesis to conceive that any human being would not be deeply and even permanently impressed by the tremendous pressure of suggestion brought to bear upon the King on his Crowning Day.

But that either the prayers of the Archbishop or the Divine Dewdrop of the Mage are of any certain efficacy in transforming the character of a King is refuted—to go no further back—by simply printing the names of Charles II., James II., and George IV. But of course they all might have been even worse if they had not been crowned according to the Form and Order that will be observed in the Abbey on June 22nd.

II.—MR. FRANK LASCELLES : OUR MODERN ORPHEUS.

ORPHEUS with his lute made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did sing :

To his music plants and flowers
Ever sprung ; as sun and showers
There had made a lasting spring.

Every thing that heard him play,
Even the billows of the sea,
Hung their heads, and then lay by.
Shakespeare: "Henry VIII."

OUR modern Orpheus does not need to use a lute. He has a magic of his own with which he works marvels as far beyond the reach of other men as the exploits of the legendary or mythical hero of antiquity. Mr. Frank Lascelles, the organiser of pageants of Oxford, of Quebec, of Cape Town, and of London, has in the last three years demonstrated in three continents that he has a capacity, a gift, or a genius possessed by no other man of our time of making the most stubborn, the most prejudiced, and the most conventional mortals dance to the music of his piping. The Pied Piper of Hamelin was nothing to Frank Lascelles.

OUR PIED PIPER OF HAMELIN.

The piper piped away first the rats and then the children of a single village on the Rhine, and the fame of the exploit has become for ever memorable among men. Of all the exploits of the heroes, the saints and criminals of the storied Rhine, none has bitten itself so deeply into the memory of man as the achievement of the Pied Piper. The spectacle of a solitary man compelling creatures as dissimilar as rats and children to abandon their customary avocations and follow him whithersoever he led, has left an indelible dint upon the imagination of mankind. I am impressed pretty much in the same way by Frank Lascelles. There is something weird, uncanny, magical about this miracle-worker of our time, the Master of the Pageant of the Festival of Empire.

MORE THAN A MASTER OF PAGEANTS

There have been other masters of pageants—Mr. Parker, Mr. Benson, Mr. Moss among them—able men, skilled in the art of making the dead past rise from its grave and confront the modern world in all the bravery of its natural panoply. Each of them in his own particular *rôle* may excel Mr. Lascelles. Whether they do or whether they do not it is not for me to decide. What I am concerned to point out is that in Mr. Lascelles' own particular specialty, they do not even enter into competition with our modern Orpheus. He is not *facile princeps*, he is unique, standing alone by the might of his four-fold achievement.

A FOURFOLD TWENTIETH CENTURY MIRACLE.

Mr. Lascelles has four times over confronted the human conglomerates of Conservatism, of Conventionality, of Prejudice, and of Hatred, which before his advent were united by but one single sentiment—that of antagonism to him and to his programme. These conglomerates were often as gnarled as oak-trees, and almost as hoary with age, and some of them were embedded in a slough of indifference from

which it seemed almost impossible to move them. But four times running Mr. Lascelles no sooner confronted them than they seemed to undergo a sea change. They were transformed out of all semblance to their former selves. They did the things which they had vowed they would never do. They incurred expense, sacrificed time, braved ridicule, and all at Mr. Lascelles' bidding. It is a twentieth century miracle.

MIRACLE I.: OXFORD.

When Professor Oman took Mr. Lascelles with him to see the first pageant at Warwick, the spectacle fired the imagination of both men, provoking the historian by its anachronisms as much as it stimulated the younger man by its suggestions. Why not have a pageant at Oxford? The conception was audacious. Oxford since the days of Charles the First had been the hoary custodian of all that is conservative and conventional. Respectability incarnate in the Oxford Don shuddered at the profanation of the ancient seat of learning by the antic show. It might amuse the groundlings of the town—the University would have none of it. Authority, enshrined in its sublimest academic incarnation, the Vice-Chancellor, scoffed at the silly idea. On the other side the Town regarded it as a subtle attempt on the part of the University to teach it history against its will. Town and gown were arrayed against each other with hardly anyone to say a good word for the pageant. Then Mr. Lascelles began to exercise upon Dons and Town Councillors the magic of his magnetic persuasiveness. And before men knew where they were, Dons and Town Councillors were tumbling over each other for the privilege of playing a part in the pageant. And when it was all over the Vice-Chancellor, arraying himself in sackcloth and placing ashes on his head, stood up in the market place and proclaimed aloud in the hearing of all men that he had grievously erred in that before he came under the spell of Mr. Lascelles he had opposed the pageant.

MIRACLE II.: QUEBEC.

That was a good beginning. But the Oxford conglomerate, although tough enough in its secular conservatism and age-long feuds between town and gown, was a very simple proposition, to the next task undertaken by Mr. Lascelles. We talk glibly of the Quebec Pageant, little realising what the words describe. To go to the capital of French Canada, into the midst of a population of which 80 per cent. at least is Catholic in religion and French in speech and origin, in order to re-enact on the historic plains of Abraham the decisive battle which tore Canada for ever from the hands of France and made Quebec over

to the Protestant Briton—that was a commission that might well have cowed any man. But it only stimulated Mr. Lascelles to greater effort. Landing in Quebec a total stranger, he found popular feeling bitterly hostile both to him as an Englishman and to the pageant as a commemoration of a defeat which dethroned the fleur-de-lys. But before he had been there a month Quebec was crazy for the pageant. Everybody wanted to act. It was impossible to employ all who applied. And so bitter was the feeling of disappointment on the part of those whose services were rejected that the grand stand had to be guarded by soldiers night and day to prevent it being set on fire by the disappointed applicants.

MIRACLE III.: CAPE TOWN.

After Quebec, Cape Town. Here the difficulties were even greater than those which confronted our Orpheus at Quebec. In Canada the battle which the Pageant commemorated had long ago passed into the domain of history. After a century and a half all those who took part in the fray slumbered beneath the soil. The oldest inhabitants could not remember either Wolfe or Montcalm. But in South Africa Mr. Lascelles was confronted with a much more formidable problem. He went to a country in which the embers of recent war were still glowing. The Dutch and the English had but the other day confronted each other in arms, and there was not a grown man in South Africa who had not heard the roar of cannon used in fratricidal strife. Nor was that all. He had to appeal to the back country Dutch, men slow of mind and somewhat sluggish in action, to take part in a pageant, the kind of thing that was most distasteful to them, most alien to their habits, both of mind and thought. He had to overcome a three-fold barrier—first of race, next of religion, and thirdly of temperament. The difficulties which might have daunted other men only seemed to raise the spirits of Mr. Lascelles. Finding that the pageant hung fire, and that there was some disinclination on the part of the back country Boers to lend themselves to what some of them believed to be an attempt to drag them in triumph at the chariot wheels of the insulting victor, he plunged boldly into the veldt, and by the might of his magic swept all difficulties before him. He succeeded in enlisting not only their sympathy, but in raising their enthusiasm, until in the end the Boers of South Africa were as crazy to be in the pageant as the inhabitants of Quebec. Before he left Cape Town he was the recipient of a presentation in the Town Hall, in which all classes of citizens were represented. The most enthusiastic tributes were paid to Mr. Lascelles, who, while undertaking the apparently trivial task of organising a pageant, had rendered invaluable service in the consolidation of a bi-lingual nation.

MIRACLE IV.: LONDON.

With his blushing glories fresh upon him, Mr. Lascelles returned to the Mother Country to under-

take a still stiffer task than any of those he had successfully accomplished at Oxford, Quebec, or Cape Town. London is at once the heart and the despair of the Empire. The enormous conglomeration of population in what Cobbett used to call "the great wen" has deprived its component parts of many of the stimuli so potent for vivifying the life and cultivating that sense of corporate unity which are the saving element of municipal life in smaller towns. The very distances of this vast wilderness of brick and mortar seem to impose insuperable difficulties in the way of organising a pageant. Few of the toilers in the metropolis enjoy the sense of historic continuity which is bestowed, let us say, upon the constituents of the Lord Mayor and the citizens of Westminster. In the provincial pageants it is comparatively an easy matter to appeal to local traditions, and to ask the citizens to take a personal part in re-enacting the scenes in which their ancestors made history. But three-fourths of London is a new growth, without history, without traditions, without associations. In places like Wimbledon and Merton, which have a certain nexus with the past, the events in their local annals do not fit into the general scheme of a Pageant of London. What connection, for instance, has Wimbledon with Bosworth Field?—and yet it was necessary to induce hundreds of dwellers in that suburb to volunteer to attire themselves in the uniforms of Crookback Richard and Henry VII., to arm themselves with bows and arrows or pikes, and to rehearse the scene of battle, first of all in their own locality, and then to toil across twice a week to the Crystal Palace, first for rehearsals and then for the performances of the pageant, and to do all this without fee or reward. What Wimbledon had to do every other borough had to do with regard to some other scenes selected by the Pageant Master to illustrate some history of London and the Empire.

THE PAGEANT OF LONDON.

The following list of the scenes of the Pageant of London which the citizens represent gives a vivid idea in brief compass of the work which Mr. Lascelles had to undertake :—

PART I.

Scene I.—PREHISTORIC LONDON.

Scene II.—FOUNDATION OF LONDON. (Penge.)

Scene III.—SAXON SCENE.—King Alfred. (St. Pancras.)

Scene IV.—DANISH INVASION.—Storming of London Bridge.

Scene V.—NORMAN CONQUEST.—The going out of Harold and the entrance of William. (Camberwell.)

Scene VI.—CIVIC FREEDOM.—John confirms the City Commune. (Shoreditch.)

Scene VII.—FORESHADOWING OF BRITISH UNITY.—(a) The bringing of the Coronation Stone to Westminster. (Westminster Cathedral.) (b) Presentation of the Infant Prince of Wales. (Hackney.)

Scene VIII.—AGE OF CHIVALRY.—Tournament Scene. (St. Marylebone.)

PART II.

Scene I.—THE SOCIAL UPHEAVAL.—(a) Canterbury Pilgrims. (b) Wat Tyler. (London Hospitals.)

Scene II.—TRIUMPH OF CONQUEST.—Return of Henry V. after Agincourt. (City of Westminster.)

Scene III.—END OF MEDIEVALISM.—(a) Departure of Richard. (b) Henry VII. crowned on Bosworth Field. (Wimbledon and Merton, with Putney.)

Scene IV.—FIRST DISCOVERIES.—Cabot. (Paddington.)

Scene V.—Merry England. (Lewisham.)

Scene VI.—FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.—English Side. (Holborn.) French Side. (Sydenham.)

Scene VII.—QUEEN ELIZABETH AND THE RETURN OF DRAKE.—(a) Drake knighted. (b) Review at Tilbury. (Kensington, with Southwark and Ealing.)

PART III.

Scene I.—TRADE WITH THE INDIES.—(a) Arrival of Ship with Merchandise. (b) Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers. (Eastern Districts.)

Scene II.—MEETING OF THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW.—Pocahontas at the Court of James I. (Sydenham.)

Scene III.—CHARLES I.—(a) Happy Days. (b) Procession to Execution. (c) The Passing of Cromwell. (Battersea.)

Scene IV.—CHARLES II.—(a) The King's Restoration. (b) Fire of London. (c) Lord Mayor's Procession. (Greenwich and Islington.)

Scene V.—GEORGE II.—(a) Raising of the Highland Regiments. (b) Morning Triumph. (Woolwich.)

Scene VI.—NEW DISCOVERIES.—Cook Sailing for South Seas. (Norwood.)

Scene VII.—END OF THE GREAT WAR.—(a) Nelson's Funeral. (b) Wellington—End of the Great War. Return of the Guards. (Croydon District.)

PART IV.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The landing of Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

AUSTRALIA.—Landing of Captain Cook.

SOUTH AFRICA.—1820 Settlers.

NEW ZEALAND.—Signing of Treaty at Waitangi.

CANADA.—The Rejoicings at Confederation, 1868.

INDIA.—Sir Thomas Roe and the Great Mogul.

GRAND IMPERIAL FINALE.—N.B.—Participants in Part IV. are drawn from visitors from the Overseas Dominions, or those interested.

A MOST MIRACULOUS MIRACLE.

To recruit from twelve to fifteen thousand men and women of all sorts and conditions, from Peers and Peeresses down to clerks and artisans, would have been antecedently impossible to any man but Mr. Lascelles. In a place like Warwick or Winchester a certain degree of local pride could be invoked, and a sense of corporate unity—but in London boroughs there was nothing to appeal to. Mr. Lascelles was face to face with a vast, loose conglomerate of individuals, each of whom was keenly sensitive to ridicule, and most of whom were very busy people, who knew nothing whatever about the scenes which they were asked to perform. The dense apathy of

the average Londoner, and his no less dense ignorance of the history of the city in which he lives, was even more difficult than the race feud of the Canadians or the blood feud of South Africa. "Against stupidity," says Schiller, "the gods themselves fight in vain." And against apathy, indifference and individualism, which exclude all sense of corporate pride, anyone but our modern Orpheus would have recoiled in despair. But Mr. Lascelles threw himself into the task with the energy of a Hercules and the enthusiasm of an apostle. He travelled from borough to borough, interviewed mayor after mayor, addressed meeting after meeting, as if he had been a new Peter the Hermit preaching a new crusade. By the sheer might of his own individual energy and enthusiasm he kindled a soul under the ribs of metropolitan death. There was a great stirring among the dry bones as in the valley of Ezekiel's vision, and behold in a short time there came together an exceeding great multitude of nearly fifteen thousand men and women to give up days and nights to execute the task which he had set before them. The Pageant is the result—the crowning triumph of Mr. Lascelles' career.

HIS SUPREME QUALITIES.

The earlier rehearsals were enough to have broken the heart of a saint and to have tried the patience of a Job. Mr. Lascelles, always cheery, full of appreciation, carried everything before him with irresistible *elan*. He never hesitated to exercise the authority rightly vested in the Pageant Master, and administered reproofs which even made those around him marvel at the risk he was running in offending indispensable assistants; but somehow or other he carried it off. And the Pageant came into being, as had the previous pageants in which he had brought order out of chaos, and had created a living and breathing whole out of a mass of heterogeneous and incongruous elements. This is the great achievement of Mr. Lascelles, a work which no one else could have performed; and it is a task that well deserves the highest recognition at the hands of his Sovereign and countrymen.

Of Mr. Lascelles' historic sense, his passion for old associations, in which he unites the instinct of a born archaeologist with the fine perceptions of an artist in colour, I do not speak. Although on that much also might be said. I prefer to confine myself to his supreme merit in kindling the enthusiasm of his fellow-men to such a white heat as to burn up, as with a divine flame, potent prejudices of race and religion, and to revive even in the most unimaginative minds a sense of the glories of the past and the traditions which they have inherited from their ancestors.

The Art and Duty of International Hospitality.

AN article appeared in our last issue suggesting that Mr. Harry Brittain should be appointed Major Domo of the Empire, charged with the duty (1) of advising Ministers as to the expenditure of their hospitality fund, (2) of seeing to it that the available resources of national hospitality, public and private, were put under requisition, and (3) of keeping a perpetual look-out at home and abroad, within the Empire and without, for opportunities to show ourselves friendly, hospitable, and kind.

Judging from the comments provoked by the article in question everyone agrees both that the thing should be done, and that Mr. Brittain is the best man to do it. But as for getting it done, it is a new departure. Mr. Brittain is a Unionist in politics—so there is great danger that this much-needed reform will not be carried out—that things will dawdle on as they are doing now—that we shall lose a score of chances of doing pleasant and hospitable actions, and that every now and then we shall wake up to discover that we have got into some horrible mess because we have had nobody to look after these things. The promotion of international friendship is one of the most important duties of every Government. The organisation of national hospitality as a definite means of bringing about more kindly feelings based upon closer and friendly intercourse is of the highest importance. Mr. Brittain has shown us what he can do in this direction in the splendid way in which he has organised the Pilgrims, whose dinner to the Colonial Premiers Sir Edward Grey addressed last month in the interest of Anglo-American friendship. There is great need for setting loose the same genial, ardent spirit in the organisation and development of similar international gatherings nearer home.

Mr. Lafayette H. Defriese, of the firm of Steele, Defriese and Steele, of New York, writes me on the subject as follows:—

I have just read the article on Mr. Harry Brittain in the last *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, and I should like, as one who spends much of his time in England, although not resident here, to concur with you in your warm and just appreciation of Mr. Brittain. I was one of the founders of the Pilgrims, and have been a member of it since its beginning; and while my association with Mr. Brittain has not been as close and personal as I should have liked it to be, I have been in touch with all that he has done, not only to bring my own country and my own people into more and more intimate association with our Motherland, but also with what he has done to knit together the outlying parts of the British Empire. In our age the peace of the world depends upon the peoples of the various nations knowing each other and mingling with each other personally, and there is no man more fitted to bring about such a happy association than

Mr. Brittain, not merely because of his wide scholarship, but still more because of his happy, sympathetic, and genial manner, and the influence that he exerts in bringing different peoples together in a pleasant and charming way. If I were asked to pick out one man whose labours entitled him to some public recognition, I should choose Mr. Harry Brittain.

It is not for public recognition for Mr. Brittain that I have pleaded, although he deserves it well enough. I am chiefly concerned about the utilisation of the one capable, competent man in the Empire performing a great national duty that is now being neglected.

In the Dominions Club at the Crystal Palace the Hospitality Committee of the Council of the Festival of Empire is undertaking, with the best good-will in the world, to accomplish on a small scale for the benefit of home-returning Colonials what the nation ought to perform on a national scale for all strangers within our gates. At the first reception in the pleasant grounds of Sir Joseph Paxton's old house, presided over by Sir Joseph Taverner, the subject was discussed as to what means should be taken to make our kinsmen from overseas feel more at home in the homeland. The discussion was adjourned, but it was evident that the opinion was very general that Colonials are much more hearty and hospitable to Englishmen travelling abroad than Englishmen are to the Colonials when they come to London.

One small practical mode of helping forward a more genial recognition of our friends from overseas has been taken by the Council of Empire, which decided to approve of the suggestion that visitors from the various Dominions should be distinguished by distinctive colours. The following colours were appropriated for the following Dominions and dependencies:—

Canada—Red.	Newfoundland—Green.
Australia—Blue.	New Zealand—Orange.
South Africa—White.	India—Purple.

Anyone has only to wear a bit of red ribbon to be recognised as a Canadian, or to wear a blue button to be treated as coming from Australia. At receptions it would much facilitate freedom of intercourse if everyone wore his visiting-card pinned to the colour of his colony. Specimens of buttons and name badges can be seen at the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* office, Kingsway, London, W.C., and at the Dominions Club, Crystal Palace.

I shall be glad to see any of our kinsmen or kinswomen from overseas, or any of my Helpers, correspondents and friends from any part of the world at my office, Bank Buildings, Kingsway, W.C., any morning between twelve and one. I shall set this hour apart, so as to be at home to all comers who may care to drop in for a friendly call and to obtain the distinctive button of their Dominion.

The Coronation and All About It.

THE simplest and cheapest account of the Crowning of the King and Queen in Westminster Abbey on June 22nd is to be found in a penny "Book for the Bairs" (No. 185), entitled "The Crowning of King George V. in Westminster Abbey," of which upwards of 200,000 copies have been sold.

A very elaborate account of the ceremony, with full descriptions of the crowns, regalia, etc., appears in the *Pall Mall Magazine*. It contains two articles on the subject. One describes how a peeress dresses for the ceremony, and how she goes through the ordeal. The other, which is more elaborate, is Mrs. A. Murray Smith's essay on "The Crowning of the King: the Ceremony at Westminster Abbey and its Religious Meaning."

THE ANOINTING.

Mrs. Murray Smith says that—

The chrism used in England was supposed to have a miraculous origin. Thomas à Becket, when an exile in France, received the golden eagle, which contained it, direct from the Virgin Mary herself. The chrism itself was a mixture of oil and balm, the most sacred of the three holy oils blessed by the bishops on Maundy Thursday; and the ecclesiastic or royal person anointed with it received the sevenfold gifts of the Holy Ghost. The Stuarts were anointed only with the chrism, no simple

oil being used, but since then pure olive oil has sufficed for our sovereigns.

The Sovereign is now anointed in three places—the head, the breast, and the hands—signifying glory, knowledge, and strength,

the same number as Richard I., whose coronation is the first of which there are any contemporary details extant: the earlier records merely refer to the order of service. Later on, five places were anointed: the shoulders, between the shoulders, and "the boughs of the arms" *i.e.*, the inside of the elbows—were added to the original three. Queen Victoria was anointed only on the head and hands. One of the functions of the Dean is to wipe the parts anointed (omitting the head, because this was formerly covered by the coif) with cotton wool, which is afterwards burnt.

The Dean pours the oil through the eagle's beak into the spoon, and presents it to the Archbishop, who marks the sign of the Cross upon each place anointed. From this solemn moment the individual technically becomes the Sovereign, and is therefore immediately after invested with the priestlike vestments of his kingship.

THE SCEPTRE.

In the *Windsor Magazine* the Duke of Argyll discourses learnedly upon "The Crown Jewels and other Regalia," and the Duke's paper is illustrated with interesting pictures of the sceptre as it was and the sceptre as it is, some of which I am able to publish by the courtesy of the Editor.

THE CROWN.

Another paper in the same magazine contains illustrations of the crowns of all the Kings and Queens:—

The evolution of the English crown has been from a simple circlet to one of elaborate splendour, which holds within its ogree—a moulding consisting of two members, the one concave and the other convex shape, and highly jewelled—the Cap of Maintenance, or Cap of Estate.

On the coins of Alfred the Great (871-901) we have the gold circlet jewel-embossed, from which rise a few spikes, ball (or pearl) topped. In battle this circlet appears to have been slipped over the helmet, that the sovereign might be easily



The head of the Sceptre, before it was altered to receive the Cullinan diamond, "The Star of Africa."



The head of the Sceptre in its new form, showing the great Cullinan in position.

recognised. Until Canute (1017-1035) we do not get this design materially changed. Then, however, the crown becomes much more ornate and rich. One ball on the spike becomes three, and thus the trefoil, or incipient *fleur-de-lis*, is established. Edward the Confessor (1042-1066) assumed a mitre-like form of crown; but William the Conqueror (1066-1087) returned for ordinary wear to the simple circlet, from which rose four spikes trefoil-headed, although a heavily-jewelled crown was used at his coronation.

Richard I. (1189-1199) went yet further with regard to rich ornamentation, and his crown was so heavily jewelled and embossed that, at his coronation, he had to have two noblemen to support it, one on either side.

Edward III. (1327-1377) was the first monarch to assume the Cap of Maintenance, or Cap of Estate, as he was also the first to raise money by pledging this ensign of royalty—a precedent followed by several of his successors.

THE CORONATION PROCESSIONS.

In the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. M. F. Johnston describes with sympathetic gusto the connection between the City of London and the Monarchy:—

The State processions from the Tower to Westminster on the day before the ceremony in the Abbey were long one of the most brilliant features of the coronation festivities. Richard II. set the precedent for it.

James I. had to forgo this procession at his coronation on account of the plague which was raging at the time, and of which eight hundred and fifty-seven persons died in London and the suburbs in one week, and it was also abandoned when Charles I. was crowned for the same reason. It took place as usual on the accession of Charles II., and James II. wished it too, but on inquiring as to the expense, and finding that the



William the Conqueror.
(From a coin.)



Richard I.
(From his monument at Montevraud.)



Henry VIII.
(From a painting by Holbein.)



Queen Elizabeth.
(From a painting at Hampton Court.)



Charles II.
(St. Edward's Crown.)
(From Sandford's "Coronation of James II.".)



Queen Victoria.
(St. Edward's Crown.)
(The Charles II. crown modified.)

Henry VIII. (1509-1547) established a more flat, cap-shaped crown within four semi-arches, on which rise the orb and cross, whilst eight crosses and as many *fleurs-de-lis* form the outer rim, which is enriched with many jewels.

The crown of Edward VI. (1547-1553) was by no means so resplendent as his father's, for it was valued but at £73 16s. 8d. George IV.'s crown cost £150,000.

Queen Victoria's crown, the gold of which *fleurs-de-lis*, orb, cross, circlet, and arches were composed, was entirely covered with jewels; besides the great sapphire of Edward the Confessor and the famous ruby of Pedro the Cruel, of Castile, it contained 2,783 diamonds, 277 pearls, 16 sapphires, 11 emeralds, and 4 rubies.

In King Edward's crown the unity of effect that was so distinguishing a feature in that of Queen Victoria's, was somewhat lost.

cost would be about half as much as he proposed spending on dressing the Queen, he abandoned it, and it was never revived. One relic of them remains, the famous crystal mace, which is still in the possession of the Corporation. It was carried before Edward VI. and the kings who succeeded him on their processions through the City, and is still used at the coronations. James II., who wanted to make his coronation very magnificent, sent to the mayor to borrow the City's plate for the day. A special Court of Aldermen was summoned, and it was decided to "send such plate as could be spared"! It was borrowed again for the coronation banquet of William and Mary.

The Queen Marys of England and their Coronations form the subject of an historical study by Azéline Lewis in the *Girls' Realm*. The present Queen is said to be the fifth Mary in English history, the four Queens of this name who preceded her on the throne of England being Mary Tudor, or Mary I.;

Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I.; Mary, the second wife of James II.; and Mary II., daughter of the latter and wife of William III.

Mr. Ernest H. Rant, in the *Quiver*, points out that it is the anointing, not the crowning, which is the vital part of the ceremonial in the Abbey. When



The Imperial Crown of King George V.

This crown differs from that of King Edward VII. by the addition of the smaller of the two great Cullinans, forming "The Star of Africa," which is shown in its position in the crown, just above the ermine band.

Charlemagne was crowned at Rome he was stripped of all his clothes, so that the Pope might anoint him all over from head to foot. Neither the priest who administered it, nor the King who received it on his person, had any doubt of the miraculous origin of the anointing or of its protective power:—

Not all the water in the rough, rude sea
Can wash the balm from an anointed king.

The ceremony of consecrating a King follows on the lines of that for consecrating a bishop.

There is also a brief article in *Nash's Magazine*, entitled "Who's Who at the Coronation," by a Gentleman-at-Arms, which contains gossip about the leading personages in the pageant.

DIRECTOR OF THE CORONATION MUSIC.

SIR FREDERICK BRIDGE, Director of the Coronation Music, is the subject of a sketch in the *Quiver* by Gregory Blyth. It appears that the great organist was born sixty-six years ago, at Oldbury, in Worcestershire. His father was an amateur in the parish church choir, and subsequently a lay clerk at Rochester Cathedral. The boy Freddy became

chorister in the Cathedral. Occasionally he served as organ-blower to Dr. Philip Armes, and said that when Philip Armes played "Baal, we cry to thee!" from "Elijah," he wished that the pagan god would come and relieve him of his task. At seventeen he was organist at Shorne, at eighteen at Strood, at twenty-one at Holy Trinity, Windsor, at twenty-three was a Fellow of the Royal College of Organists, at twenty-four became organist of Manchester Cathedral and teacher of harmony at Owens College. In 1875 he became deputy and successor to Mr. Turle, of Westminster Abbey. In 1882 he assumed the full title as well as responsibility of his present office.

THE ABBEY ORGAN.

The writer says:—

Not a little proud is he of the Abbey organ, a small portion of which dates back to 1694, and is attributed to the famous Father Schmidt. It was added to from time to time, and in 1884 it was rebuilt, part of the casing being included as a memorial to Purcell, a famous Abbey organist. In 1895 a fifth manual was added, and since the last Coronation the organ has been completely rebuilt.

On the death of Sir Joseph Barnby, who followed M. Gounod as Conductor of the Royal Choral Society, Sir Frederick Bridge was appointed to the vacant post. His country house is in the north of Scotland, where on week-days he may be found tramping the moors with his gun or luring salmon with his rod. On Sundays he presides at the organ in the little church at Glass—the organ which he presented in memory of the late Lady Bridge, whose remains rest in the little burial-ground.

CORONATION POETRY.

SAMPLES GOOD, BAD AND INDIFFERENT.

OF verses on the crowning of King George there is no lack, verses of all sorts good, bad and indifferent. Poets have sent me their effusions from Jamaica in the West to New Zealand in the South East, none of which I can publish. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS essays to do many things, but it draws the line at the publication of original verse. Suffice it to notice the poems already in print in book and in magazine.

Mr. Alfred Noyes contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* an ambitious poem entitled "A Salute from the Fleet," on the Coronation of the Sailor-King. The guns of nine battleships in turn bellow more or less resonant rhymes in honour of the King. Finally all the guns of the Fleet discharge the following broadside:—

Mother, O grey sea-mother, thine is the crowning cry!
Thine the glory for ever in the nation born of thy womb!
Thine the Sword and the Shield and the shout that
Salamis heard,
Surging in Æschylean splendour, earth-shaking acclaim!
Ocean-mother of England, thine is the throne of her fame!
Breaker of many fleets, O thine the victorious word,
Thine the Sun and the Freedom, the God and the wind-
swept sky,
Thine the thunder and thine the lightning, thine the doom!
In the same Review Mr. Walter Sichel sings a

"Coronal" of three verses. The third and last is as follows :—

What are the notes from a million throats
To the joyous tide
As it wafts from far to the harbour-bar
The seaman's pride?
The sailor, whose homage rings,
In honour of sailor-kings
To the Sailor-King by his side
Let the snrl' around give its organ-sound,
Be crowned, be crowned.

The romantic Indian youth who, while barely out of his teens, ventured to compose in English an "Historical Tragedy of Nero"—Mr. K. H. D. Cecil—has seized the Coronation as a theme for the expression of his loyal emotion ("Coronation Poem and Love Songs." Elkin Mathews. 1s.). Mr. Cecil's Coronation poem is cast in the form of a duologue between the Spirit of the Empire and the Nation's voice. The Spirit of the Empire says :—

Ring out for once the feud of sect and creed,
The strife of parties and the pride of place!
The rage of Winter spent, the Summer born,
Come forth with summer-music in your throats!

Thus encouraged, the Nation's voice rings out in eulogy of South Britain in a series of spirited verses which will make Mr. Cecil for ever abhorred of all true Scots :—

England, thou hast unbound the chains from the hands of the slave,
England, thou hast conquered the land and held the invincible wave,
Mother of sons, whose hearts are strong as the sun and brave,
England, England for ever!

Finally the Nation apostrophises the King in five stanzas, of which I can only quote the first :—

Great George of the royal name,
Loving and loved and feared!
Great son of the sires of fame,
To all alike endeared!

Who stand at the helm of a world-wide realm,
George of the Georges, hail!

W. A. Adam contributes to the *United Service Magazine* "To George V. on Coronation Day," five stanzas, the first of which runs thus :—

Fifth of thy name, and fortieth of thy line,
Shall men of many nations yet combine
In one Imperial whole beneath thy sway?
Such is the question that we ask to-day.

The poem ends with the charge :—

Render our Empire, well begun,
Not for to-day, but for all ages one.

The *Contemporary Review* publishes an article upon "Kingship and Poetry." To Shakespeare, as to Tennyson, the notion of kingship was associated with liberty and national well-being, and the Coronation was the outward symbol of a great spiritual fact. Had Shakespeare been alive to-day it is impossible not to think that he would have composed a noble Coronation poem on this theme. The function of kingship is a poet's theme, and might well once more inspire a poet's pen.

Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate, contributes a Coro-

nation Sonnet to *Nash's Magazine*, which opens thus :—

Not by their own proud hand succeed, enthroned,
Our Emperor-Kings, but by the free acclaim
Of a strong resolute race that long have owned
The right to welcome them, to crown, and name.

and concludes with the following somewhat trite couplet :—

Love freely given is worth a thousand cheers
Bought from a people by their dread and tears.

"THE SCEPTRE WITH THE DOVE."

"The Sceptre with the Dove," a fine and spirited Coronation ode, by Alfred Noyes, appears in *Blackwood's*. It consists of eight cantos, mostly differing in metre. In a fine adjuration of Westminster Abbey—

Shrine of mighty memories,
Binder of the Centuries,—

the poet cries :—

From century to century,
In ever-widening unity,
Thou hast crowned us here a people, in the splendour of the sun
Till, around thee waiting, listening still, the great new oceans
rolled,
And thy seamen plunging Westward bade the Golden Gates
unfold,
And the vision that sustained them deepened onward to this
hour,

When the crown is yet to set upon the purpose of thy power,
And the mightiest page is yet to turn of all thy golden pages!
O, lift thy towers to heaven, for thy work is not yet done!

Nations, not shires, this day,
Bring thee their worlds and say,
Keep thou thine ancient way,
Weld us in one!

With tumult of multitudes, with trample of cavalry,
With clangour of trumpets and with brilliance of steel,
Surging like an ocean thro' the channels of the City,
Flows the single splendour of a world-wide Commonweal,
Rolls the single thunder of the royal flag of England
Shaken to a thousand winds beneath the Eternal sun.

God of all power and might,
Bless Thou our crown to-night,
Make it our beacon-light,
Weld us in one.

Then he proceeds to say of the Abbey :—

This House
Is still the House of God, the hallowed shrine
Of that great Word which is a lanthorn still
Unto the feet of our world-wandering hosts,
Unto our storm-tossed fleets a signal-fire.

He tells again in ballad form the story that Bede first told us of the thane and the sparrow at the court of the Northumbrian King, which ends :—

And a shout went up on the night-wind
That shook the stars above—
"We have broken the yoke of the Thunder,
We have taken the yoke of Love."

The last stanza closes as follows :—

Hast thou not heard, hast thou not heard,
That more than mightiest thunder-word,
That more than Marathonian cry
Shaking earth and sea and sky,
Drowning all the thunder of war
In a whisper from afar,
In a little word of love?
The mighty months have run their course again!
The golden word is passed o'er land and main!
Lay in his hand the Sceptre with the Dove!

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS

KING GEORGE V.

By "AN OLD COURTIER."

THE magazines naturally contain many references to His Majesty, who is to be crowned on the 22nd of this month. *T. P.'s Magazine* publishes what is described as "An Intimate Sketch by an Old Courtier," which gives an extremely flattering account of the King by one who has known him from his childhood. The article opens with the following extract from a private letter written by Queen Victoria twenty years ago, in which she describes the character of her grandson:—

"Frank, manly, warm-hearted, endowed with more than ordinary ability, yet simple in his tastes and free from any sense of personal affectation, and actuated at all times by a sincere desire to do his duty in every matter, whether small or great, to the full extent of his power."

As he was then, so he is now, says "An Old Courtier." The years have brought counsel; and the responsibility of his high station has steadied and sobered his somewhat impetuous disposition.

QUEEN VICTORIA REDIVIVUS.

Judging him from the standpoint of one who has had opportunities of observing at close range the interior working of the mechanism of our constitutional system, the deepest impression which George the Fifth leaves upon the mind is that he has reverted to the type of his grandmother.

The writer says that, making allowance for the difference of sex, it might almost be said that King George is Queen Victoria come to life again:—

He is displaying all the familiar characteristics which made Queen Victoria the most famous among the female sovereigns of the world—a high conscientiousness, a weariless industry, a profound constitutional instinct closely combined with a keen, almost jealous, sense of the importance of the Monarchy; all those things which made the latter years of Queen Victoria so remarkable, and contributed so largely to the revival of monarchical sentiment in this country, are to be found in King George.

It is easy to understand how this could come about. He was always her favourite grandson, and when he was quite a lad she always employed him to straighten things out in the family:—

Queen Victoria liked his bluff, outspoken, slap-dash way of talking, and if now and then an occasional "damn" slipped out, Her Majesty was judiciously deaf to the expletive of emphasis, with which George, alike as middy and as man, occasionally interlarded his familiar discourse.

In small things as in great he is his grandmother over again. He is intensely domestic, extremely kind-hearted, and punctilious in all affairs of State. Although devoid of ostentation or vanity, he is nevertheless resolved to maintain unimpaired the great inheritance that has come down to him from the long line of sovereigns.

VICTORIA WITH A DIFFERENCE.

Although he is a reincarnation of his grandmother, he has suffered a sea change:—

He has the brine in his blood; and the sailor man is of necessity a very different kind of human being from a Princess who was reared by the Duchess of Kent to succeed to the throne of England.

He has both the qualities and the faults of a

sailor's training. He has an absolutely flawless physical courage and a disciplined sense of duty. He is a man of prompt decision, and shows an absolute disregard of consequences when he has got his sailing orders straight and clear.

THE KING'S FRIENDS.

There are no "King's friends" in the old sense of the word, but—

his real friends are almost exclusively confined to a handful of old naval messmates whom he learned to love and confide in in his teens, and to whom he still clings with unswerving affection. In this he is in great contrast to his father, who made friends easily, and spent his life in passing from one circle of friends to another, and being equally at home in them all. But the King's friends are those of his own household, his wife and his children, and his old messmates. He has, of course, innumerable acquaintances, but no chums, no special favourites outside the charmed circle.

HIS FEARLESSNESS.

One result of his naval training has been to give him an absolute indifference to risk. A man who has been in command of a torpedo-boat on a lee shore in a gale is apt to disregard considerations of personal danger to which he ought to pay attention. When he was married he persisted in driving through the streets of London, although the Chief of Police warned him that they could not answer for his safety. He told them that he did not believe them, and that he was going, anyhow. Similarly his Ministers warned him against his going to India. He simply laughed at their fears:—

He felt it was his duty to go, and feeling that it was his duty to go, he was going, and that was the end of it. He would not more discuss the question as to whether he would get out of it with a whole skin than a Naval officer would refuse to obey the signal to go into fight for fear that he might get killed in action. This supreme sense of duty, and a deep underlying conviction that death never comes to any man before his appointed time, will lead him to face perils without even realising what he is facing.

THE ALLEGED MALTESE MARRIAGE.

It was the same intrepid spirit which led him to insist upon the prosecution of Mylius for circulating in the *Liberator* the absurd story of the Maltese marriage:—

It is hardly too much to say that the Cabinet, with its legal advisers, were strongly in favour of letting sleeping dogs lie instead of risking all the chances of a trial in open court. Here again the King put down his foot and insisted upon having his own way. He said, "This story is a lie, a ridiculous lie. There is nothing in it, there is nothing to come out; why on earth should we not have the whole matter out in the open court and be done with it once for all?" And, as it was a matter affecting the personal honour of the King, his Ministers gave way, although with quaking hearts and much trepidation. The result vindicated the courageous initiative of the King.

THE KING'S ENEMIES.

The King, so intrepid and resolute and devoted to the perfect ideals, has naturally aroused against him, in certain quarters, a very strong antagonism. These classes are fortunately as limited in number as they

are contemptible in character and disposition. They may be divided into two clearly defined sections. The first is a turbid and muddy social current which is turned against the King from his hatred of waste and ostentatious luxury. It is as if the courtiers of Charles II. had suddenly been confronted with the austere simplicity of the Commonwealth. The other feeling is political. A certain section of the Tories are angry with him for the absurd reason that although they cannot provide him with any alternative, they insist that he should dismiss his Ministry, and refuse to carry the Parliament Bill through the Peers :—

Not one of these angry rai'ers can explain what the King could do except that which he is doing. They want him to play the part of Charles I. without providing him with any other Strafford than Mr. Arthur Balfour.

THE "BACKBITE-SNEERWELL PARTY."

"An Old Courtier" says :—

It is easy to see how the two currents—the Smart Set infuriated by their loss of the sunshine of royalty, and the Tory faction, not less furious because it has to pay the penalty of the insanity with which it rejected the Budget—by combining their forces can produce in certain circles a semblance of unpopularity for the King. They are impotent to injure, but they can always fall back upon the tactics of Sir Benjamin Backbite and Lady Sneerwell. Fortunately, the Backbite-Sneerwell party are impotent to deflect the great tide of national enthusiasm for the King which will rise higher and higher every year that he sits upon the throne.

THE "COMMONS' KING."

The following extract brings my notice of this article to a close :—

The sympathies of the King are with the people. His action in suggesting that 100,000 schoolchildren should be invited to the Crystal Palace to celebrate his Coronation is thoroughly characteristic of the father of his family, who is also the father of his people. His action in directing that the Terrace at Windsor Castle should be thrown open to the public last Easter is not entirely without precedent, but it is certain that no one enjoyed the spectacle of 7,000 sightseers more than the King and his family, who watched from the windows of his Castle. It was said at the time by one who knew him that nothing would have pleased the King better than to have come down with all his family and mingled familiarly with the crowd after the fashion of Old Farmer George. In the afternoon the Royal family drove out in the old coach and four to Virginia Water in such fashion as to revive once more the memories of the early Victorian days.

When King George is better known and has longer reigned, there is every promise that he will command the reverential respect paid to Victoria combined with the personal popularity of Edward.

THE bituminous coal of Chile is stated in the *Bulletin of the Pan-American Union* for April to compare favourably with the best coal known, and to be superior to much coal generally sold, including German and Japanese coal. The calorific power of Chilean coal is from 7,891 to 7,978 units as compared with the best English coal, which gives 8,167 units. At the same time, the Chilean coal is cheaper, and the difference in the price of the two coals more than compensates for the slight excess of calorific power of the best grade of English coal over the Chilean product.

THE FIRST YEAR OF KING GEORGE.

A TWELVE MONTHS' SAMPLING.

THE *Contemporary Review* gives the first place in its June number to an unsigned article by a writer who sets himself to discuss what light the first year of the new reign has thrown upon the character of the Sovereign. He thinks that as the saltiness and the temperature of the ocean can be ascertained by dipping a pint pot in the sea, so we may, without precipitate hastiness, draw pretty safe inferences as to the character of the new reign from the sample of its first year.

THE FIRST GAIN OF THE FIRST YEAR.

In the first place, the last twelve months have dissipated into thin air the calumnies which were so assiduously circulated to the disparagement of his character :—

Whatever the verdict of history may be upon the new reign when George V. has been gathered to his fathers, we know now beyond a peradventure or the shadow of a doubt that the man whom we crown in June as our King brought to the throne a physique that no excess had weakened, a judgment ripened by wide experience, a character strengthened by disciplined self-control, and enriched by the faithful discharge of the duties and responsibilities of son, husband, and father. The new reign has started well.

From this starting-ground the writer proceeds to examine the material afforded by the King's acts and utterances as to the ideas which dominate the mind of George V.

THE RULING PRINCIPLES OF THE REIGN.

In all his speeches, some of which he makes himself, and all of which he shapes in accord with his own instincts, the first note is that of a strong confidence in the Divine guidance and help. "Strong in my faith in God" is the keynote of his earlier utterances. There is no affectation of philosophy about the King's religion. He has a sailor's faith, simple as that of a little child, and finds his inspiration in the Bible. The second note is that of a community of sentiment with his subjects. "I do not stand alone" is the thought which comforts him. "God and the People," Mazzini's watchword, is the King's also. If he is highly placed it is that he may be the servant of the lowly. His supreme responsibility to God is to promote the welfare of his people. He has also constantly insisted upon two other entities too often ignored in Royal speeches. The first is the family, the second is the Empire. The latter in his eyes is but the magnificent world-wide fruitage of the former. The recognition of the unity of the whole of his people at home and overseas is the distinctive note of the King's mind. He regards it as the mission of his reign to promote and establish upon impregnable foundations the fraternal union of all parts of his world-wide Empire.

WHAT THE KING HAS DONE.

It may be objected that all these are but words. But King George has already given earnest of the sincerity by his acts. He was the first king to

recognise the importance of the children of the nation by inviting one hundred thousand of them to celebrate his crowning at a happy family party at the Crystal Palace. He has seized every opportunity of doing honour to those men and women who have given signal instances of their heroism, self-sacrifice and courage. He believes that in human society nothing is so important as personal character, and the individual, even in the most socialised State, is the ultimate unit. In the region of high policy he is a man of peace, and has shown it by his anxious desire to establish the most friendly relations with the German Empire, and to support and encourage Sir Edward Grey in his efforts to place the relations between Britain and the United States upon an impregnable foundation.

Within the Empire the King has made a precedent in deciding to go to India to attend the Durbar at Delhi, and he declares his determination to hold a Royal Court in the capitals of Canada, South Africa, and Australia.

HIS CONSTITUTIONAL IDEAS.

As to the crucial question of Home politics, the writer professes himself as absolutely assured of the King's determination to respect the Constitution as it was shaped by Queen Victoria, who established on the decaying wreck of the monarchy of Authority the solid fabric of the monarchy of Influence:—

Victoria, although the most constitutional of sovereigns, was one of the most punctilious of monarchs. Ready to yield to her Ministers when she had no alternative, she never hesitated to maintain her own opinions and to strive to give effect to her own convictions whenever opportunity offered. But she always observed the rules of the great game.

What are these rules? The British Sovereign may use his influence to the uttermost to persuade his Ministers to adopt a policy which he favours, but which they dislike. But if persuasion, argument, and all the insidious influences that can be put in motion fail to overcome the resistance of his Ministers, the Sovereign must, if confronted by a unanimous Cabinet, obey as an automaton the counsels which they tender him. From this submission there is only one way of escape. If the Sovereign is advised to do what he considers is pernicious to the realm by one set of Ministers, he can dispense with their services and summon another Ministry who will advise him to follow the policy on which his heart is set. He cannot summon any Tom, Dick and Harry to the Council Board. It is a condition absolute that the new Ministry must be able to obtain from the existing House of Commons the supplies necessary for the service of the State. Or if this be impossible, that they have a reasonable chance of obtaining a majority in a new House of Commons, which must be immediately brought into being. Failing the possibility of securing an alternative Ministry with a majority in the actual or prospective House of Commons, the Sovereign becomes for the moment, and for the immediate purpose in hand, an irresponsible automaton registering mechanically without volition the decree of his indispensable irreplaceable Ministers.

That is the Victorian theory, as Victoria worked it, loyally abiding by the rules of the great game, contending valiantly for her own views, opinions, and prejudices, so long as she had a fighting chance of getting her own way. But when the game was up she accepted her defeat like a good sportsman, acquiesced, if not gladly yet loyally, in the automatic registration of her people's will, and was ready for a new struggle on a fresh issue next day. As Victoria was, so George V. is. He will be not

less stubborn, not less argumentative, not less keen to press his own views, and to promote the policy which he deems best for the Realm. But he will abide by the rules of the game, of which the dominant is this: "The Sovereign becomes the automatic registration machine when he is unable to find an alternative Ministry."

THE CRUCIAL MOMENT OF THE CRISIS.

The King did his utmost to help the Round Table Conference. When that failed, and Mr. Asquith demanded the dissolution of Parliament, he had to face the first crucial moment of his reign. He had to make up his mind either to grant the dissolution and its consequences if the Liberals were victorious, or to dismiss Mr. Asquith and ask Mr. Balfour to form a Government:—

After a brief but painful period of hesitation and indecision, in which the King recoiled from giving the definite and final answer which, in case of a Liberal victory, would compel him, automatically, to give effect to the advice of his Ministers, the King made up his mind to grant a dissolution and to accept all the consequences. The decision was not lightly made. The King did not for one moment blind himself as to its logical consequences. If he granted a dissolution he would, in effect, place his Royal prerogative in the hands of Mr. Asquith should the appeal to the country send that Minister back to power with a sufficient majority. If, on the other hand, the Opposition won the election, his course was clear. But there was an off-chance that neither party would win a decisive victory. In that case the responsibility of deciding what should be done would again be placed in his hands. What he would have done in that contingency need not be discussed. But it is tolerably certain that he would have followed the example of Queen Victoria and used the influence of his high position to induce the leaders to bring the long controversy to a close by a policy of mutual compromise. The only thing certain is that had such a crisis arisen the King would not have hesitated to prove that the Crown was no mere cipher, but was the real balance-wheel of the State.

THE KING'S DECISION.

The moment the result of the General Election was declared the King recognised the position. Another dissolution was out of the question; the Opposition could not furnish him with an alternative Cabinet that could face the House of Commons for a single day:—

Not the overhearing arrogance of a usurping Minister, but the abject and hopeless impotence of the Opposition reduced the King to a position of an obedient automaton in the hands of Mr. Asquith. That he did not like the position may be taken for granted. But there was no help for it. And to do the King justice, whether he liked it or disliked it, he never allowed his personal feelings to appear, either in public or in private.

The hotheads of the Opposition may rage, but Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne know that the King has no choice but to do that which is the inevitable result of their own inability to furnish him with an alternative Cabinet. As for King George, he has no doubts. He knows his duty, and for him to know is to do.

Hence the close of the first year of the new reign finds the nation absolutely free from any anxiety or excitement. The King has shown that the balance-wheel of the Constitution is functioning with perfect regularity, and, that being the case, the crisis is no crisis but merely a Parliamentary incident, which is about to be quietly solved in a perfectly Constitutional way.

THE CHARACTER OF THE KING.

"Index," writing in the *Fortnightly Review*, says:—

The theatre is the King's favourite form of recreation. For games, he, as a rule, cares but little. Games of skill, such as billiards or bridge, may be occasional resources as a means of passing a social evening, but no game of chance is or ever has been to his taste. Outdoor sport in general, and shooting in particular, finds in him a devoted adherent and a more than ordinarily skilful performer; but among sedentary amusements the drama easily holds chief place.

For Wagner's operas, and for classical music generally, he frankly confesses that he has little appetite. It is curious to note how the most serious-minded people are prone to "take" their art in its least serious forms. The late Lord Salisbury's favourite musical composition was "La Fille de Madame Angot." Mr. Gladstone idolised "nigger" melodies, such as "The Camptown Races," with banjo accompaniment!

The King likes light comedy, and is by no means averse to a full-blooded British melodrama of the old-fashioned kind.

King George is of a distinctly studious disposition and a voluminous reader, who never spends an evening more enjoyably than in the company of books, magazines, and papers. Well and widely read as the King is, he may be said of late years to have specialised in English history—a subject the fascinations of which he shares with Queen Mary, whose acquaintance, it may fairly be said, with the more recent periods of her country's annals is such as very few Englishwomen can boast.

When once convinced of what has to be done, King George is not to be "talked out of it" by anybody—no more than, as a senior naval officer, having decided on a course of action, he was to be "talked out of it" by his subordinates. But it is to be noted that, in all questions domestic and social, he is largely self-reliant. To borrow a colloquial phrase, it would tax the ingenuity of most people to "get round him"; and there is certainly no human being who could induce him to deflect, by a single hair's-breadth, from any line of conduct which, after due reflection, he may have decided to take.

INVESTITURE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE programme of this national ceremony is thus described in the *Lady's Realm* for June by the Rev. Wynne Jones:—

The Royal carriage passes to the right of the Castle to the Water Gate. Meanwhile the Artillery on Coedhelen Hill fire the Royal salute. At the Water Gate, where the space is rather cramped, the Royal guests alight and pass into the Castle, the King and Queen to apartments specially prepared for them and the Prince to his separate pavilion. While they are retiring the choir of four hundred and fifty voices, under the direction of Mr. John Williams, will sing as only a Welsh choir can do. Then a fanfare; heralds, pursuivants, banners and shields appear. The King and Queen, in full Coronation robes, come forth from their rooms and the Prince from his pavilion.

A dais is prepared in the centre, upon which, in the presence of the notables and officials, the King places upon the Prince's head first a cap of crimson velvet and then a coronet. In his hand he places a gold verge, or wand, and he has on his shoulders a mantle of crimson velvet, with raiment of cloth of gold. Prayers are offered by the Bishops of Bangor and S. Asaph, with Nonconformist divines, and a hymn is sung. The artillery add their thunders to the acclamations of the people, and Prince Edward is "invested."

He is then conducted to another part of the Courtyard, where he is acknowledged by another section of the privileged crowd within the walls, and, finally, he appears at Queen Ellinor's Gate, where the waiting thousands on Castle Square can behold him. Here it was that Edward the Second was presented to the Welsh people. Here too, it is said, that Prince Edward is to speak in Welsh.

KING LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM.

BY HIS PROTECTIVE DETECTIVE.

M. XAVIER PAOLI contributes to the *Contemporary Review* nearly twenty pages of a most interesting personal sketch of the late King of the Belgians. M. Paoli was frequently employed in protecting Leopold, and as his protector he was most intimately acquainted with his private circumstances. But as to his character M. Paoli confesses himself baffled. He was as uncommunicative as it is possible to be. He had a prodigious brain, a luminous perspicacity, and critical powers of amazing subtlety and keenness. Wherever he went he was accompanied by an aide-de-camp, who at any moment he would call to take down in writing, "by way of memorandum," some idea that had occurred to the King. But the King worked out his complicated and gigantic financial combinations alone. For hours at a time he would indulge in intricate calculations, and his accounts never showed a hesitation or an erasure. He was a man who insisted upon being obeyed, and once said, "My Ministers are often idiots. But they can afford the luxury; they have only to do as I tell them."

KING LEOPOLD IN PARIS.

Leopold loved Paris much better than Brussels, and his interest in the French capital was not, according to M. Paoli, that which it was supposed to be. For instance, for ten years he was accredited with having Cleo de Mérode as his mistress, but during all that time the King had never seen her:—

Should you happen to meet in the Tuileries Gardens, in the old streets of the Latin Quarter, or, more likely still, along the quay, a man wrapped in a long, dark ulster, wearing a pair of goloshes over his enormous boots, and a black bowler on his head, carrying in his hand an umbrella that had seen better days, and under his arm a bundle of yellow-backed books or a knickknack of some sort packed up anyhow in a newspaper; should you catch sight of a lean and lanky Ghent burgher, rooted in silent contemplation of the front of the Louvre, or the porch of Saint-Germain l'Auxerrois, or the gates of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts; should you perceive him haggling for a musty old book at the corner of the Pont des Saints-Pères and counting the money twice over before paying . . . then you could safely have gone home and said: "I saw the King of the Belgians to-day."

The King hated music, was bored by the theatre, despised modern art, but he had a real passion for old pictures, fine architecture, rare curiosities, and . . . flowers.

HIS POINT OF VIEW.

Leopold looked at everything from two points of view: that of practical reality, and that of his own selfishness. His cleverness as a constitutional sovereign consisted in appearing to follow the movements of public opinion, whereas, in reality, he directed and sometimes even provoked them. M. Paoli says that he had the soul of a speculator. None knew better than he how to bargain for a piece of land: he would bully, threaten and intimidate the other side until he invariably won the day. Then, with a great fat chuckle he would say, "I have done

a capital stroke of business." He felt almost a rapturous delight in the acquisition of land; and although he gave numberless signs of avarice and meanness in the details of material life, so he displayed an almost alarming extravagance once it became a question of satisfying a whim, although he would carefully calculate the advantages of any such whim beforehand.

SOME OF HIS ECCENTRICITIES.

When he was at Nice he always used to travel in the oldest and shabbiest of cabs on the ground that the cabman with a dirty cab and a broken-kneed horse must be doing bad business, and that he must try and help him. He had a knack of performing these sudden and unexpected acts of kindness. He hated the piano, and was terrified of a cold in the head. So morbid was his fear of getting a cold that when his attendants wished to have a holiday all they needed to do was to sneeze three times in succession, and he promptly sent them home:—

For instance, he used to have four buckets of sea-water dashed over his body every morning, by way of a bath; he expected partridges to be served at his meals all the year round; and he had his newspapers ironed like pocket-handkerchiefs before reading them; he could not endure anything like a fold or crease in them.

HIS RELATIONS WITH BARONESS VAUGHAN.

M. Paoli says he knew Baroness Vaughan well, and that she was the single and decisive love of the King's life. The King was sixty-five when he first met her, and she was twenty-two. When she was introduced to King Leopold she took him for the King of Sweden and addressed him as "His Majesty Oscar." From the first interview King Leopold became her slave, but until they were married the King insisted upon saving appearances in the most ridiculous and childish ways:—

For instance, although the Baroness Vaughan shared all the King's journeys and accompanied him wherever he went, she was never to address a word to him in public or appear to know him. They took the same trains, alighted at the same stations, put up at the same hotels in adjoining rooms, lunched and dined in the same dining-room, but ignored each other's existence, he with an imperturbable composure, she with a charming awkwardness.

Baroness Vaughan was not a bad sort of woman:—

In the early days she used to put up with the violent outbursts to which the King occasionally treated her; she would light a great big cigar and think no more about it.

LEOPOLD IN THE CONGO.

M. Paoli says that King Leopold got hold of the Congo by employing a journalist of the name of Gautier to interest Bismarck in the Congo. He induced him to propose that the Congo should be made an independent territory, with Leopold as its sovereign. As to the atrocities which his agents committed in the Congo, he always justified them on the ground that these methods were indispensable in dealing with a race which refused to allow the wealth of its country to be developed, and which offered a systematic opposition in every conceivable way to

the work of civilisation. He said, "I am only following the example of the Americans themselves when they gradually expelled the Indians from the United States, and of the English when they made themselves masters of India." The fact is, says M. Paoli, he was inaccessible to humanitarian considerations in matters of politics.

YET HE LOVED LITTLE CHILDREN.

After giving this testimony as to the callous indifference with which Leopold doomed millions to death and torture in the Congo, M. Paoli goes on to say:—

How are we to explain why this king should feel an infinite love for children, this stern king, who was so hard and sometimes so cruel in his treatment of those to whom by rights he should never have closed his heart nor refused his indulgence? Yet the tall old man worshipped the bairns. They were almost the only creatures whose greetings he returned; and he would go carefully out of his way, when strolling along a beach, rather than spoil their sand-castles. How are we to explain the deep-seated, intense and jealous delight which he, so insensible to the softer emotions of mankind, felt at the sight of the fragile beauty of a rare flower?

M. Paoli concludes by telling a gruesome story as to how this man, who died as he had lived, inaccessible, haughty and sceptical, endeavoured to burst his coffin. He says:—

I have the gruesome story from one of Leopold's aides-de-camp. On the night after the King's death, while two Sisters of Charity and an officer with drawn sword were watching by the remains in the *chapelle ardente*, suddenly an uncanny cracking sound was heard to issue from the coffin. The watchers at first believed it an hallucination; then, when the cracking continued and became louder and louder, the two nuns examined the bier. How great was their terror when, through the crevices in the wood, they saw the buttons of the uniform in which the King was clad and the hilt of his sword moving slowly upwards! The doctors were hurriedly sent for, and declared that the deleterious gases were escaping from the ill-embalmed body, causing the King's corpse to swell and burst its coffin.

NEW ART OF INTERPRETING DREAMS.

In the *Forum* for May Dr. E. M. Weyer expounds Professor Sigmund Freud's new art of interpreting dreams. Many emotions we repress:—

We know that reminiscences, if they are such as would produce unrelievedly distressful emotions, tend soon to drop out of consciousness. Just as an animal organism may build protecting walls against a foreign body that has become imbedded in its substance, so the mind may build walls around a harmful desire or fear or regret, an unfulfilled aspiration or a painful reminiscence, after which the offending experience loses the links of association that bind it to the rest of consciousness.

These repressed memories are restored in hypnotism, in delirium, in intoxication. The mental censorship is notoriously lax in dreams. One of Freud's adherents has said there is not a single dream which cannot be shown, by analysis, to offend against some ethical or legal canon. Freud "has become convinced that every dream is a wish, the typical dream is the disguised fulfilment of some repressed wish." The application of this principle to given dreams will doubtless appear to the casual reader as more ingenious than convincing.

CANADA AND RECIPROCITY.

EX-SENATOR A. J. Beveridge writes in the *American Review of Reviews* on the attitude of the Dominion towards reciprocity. He recalls the significant fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal Party were returned to power as champions of out-and-out Free Trade as well as of American reciprocity. In this, however, they found the protected interests were too strong, and they have become a Protectionist Party like the Conservatives. Now the Liberals are trying to redeem their promise of reciprocity.

FORCES AGAINST RECIPROCITY.

He says the associated Canadian interests which have grown up under Canada's moderate protective tariff are opposed to reciprocity with something of the fierceness with which they are hostile to Free Trade itself. It is said that the combination of industrial capital in Canada is even more perfect than in the United States. The Canadian banks have been woven into the structure of Canadian business until their co-operation is perhaps more perfect than in any other country. The Canadian railroads are almost entirely three vast systems, which traverse the Dominion east and west, from ocean to ocean. It is only natural that they do not want their business diverted southward. So the entire industrial, financial and transportation interests of Canada are at heart against the reciprocity with the United States. The opponents of reciprocity are no longer in want of funds.

The reason of Sir Wilfrid Laurier challenging this vast array of strength entrenched in well-organised interests is said to be that he means to redeem his election promises. He is now seventy years of age, and though strong and virile as a man of fifty, whatever he has to do as the crowning act of his wonderful career must be undertaken soon.

THE REAL ANNEXATIONISTS.

The writer points out that the descendants of the Loyalists are among the most embittered opponents of reciprocity, for they fear it may lead to annexation. He argues that the Canadian who opposes reciprocity on the absurd ground of possible ultimate annexation to the United States is in reality the most effective force for annexation, which otherwise he thinks quite impossible. So if the banded powers of finance and sentiment could defeat reciprocity with the United States, it may well be that forces will be set in motion making for the very end which Canada as a nation wishes to avoid. The East is for Protection, the West is for Free Trade. But the East is well organised, while the West is comparatively unorganised. One great wing of the Dominion is earnestly for reciprocity, Party tradition is for it, humanity and citizenship are for it. But the financial interests and practical politics, as well as the banded powers of sentiment, are against it. The final human fact which may save the day in Canada

for this policy is the personality of Canada's grand old man.

VIEWS OF CANADIANS.

The Hon. G. E. Foster publishes in the *North American Review* a vehement protest against the Reciprocity Agreement. Addressing the Americans, he says :—

In a word, you desire to make Canada for trade purposes like unto a State of the Union, except that you do not propose to employ your capital within her borders. You will draw her raw resources to your very own country and work them up by your very own people and of course reap the profits. Canadians may find employment in the rough work, cutting timber and loading it, mining ores and shipping them, raising stock and putting it on board Mr. Hill's cars, producing grain and drawing it to the trains headed southward. Well, all that you wish to do to benefit your country we wish to do to build up our country.

If raw materials form the basis of industrial development, we are in no hurry to invite their wholesale exploitation by 90,000,000 of people who have squandered their own.

The fallacy of this argument lies in the fact that if the Americans want to do this kind of thing there is no reason why they should not do it to-morrow by simply abolishing custom houses on their side of the frontier and letting Canadian products come in free :—

The reciprocity pact cuts straight across this development and this ideal, disconnects our provinces, attacks our industries, taps our east and west connections by north and south lines, and menaces our national solidarity.

That is why we think it dangerous. But there is a wider view. Canada is an integral part of the British Empire, and has no notion of weakening that connection.

That is all very well, but the side of the reciprocity pact to which Mr. Foster most objects is that which the Government at Washington could put into force to-morrow without asking anybody's leave, and it would be very much for the benefit of both countries if it did.

Albert R. Carman, of Montreal, asks in the *National Review*, Will Canada be lost? He argues that reciprocity will lead to Free Trade in everything, and that to the loss of Canada's industrial independence, and finally to the hegemony of the United States in the English-speaking world.

ANNEXATION OR ABSORPTION?

Mr. Elsbacher, writing on the Reciprocity agreement in the *Fortnightly Review*, says :—

The reciprocity agreement is very unpopular in Canada. It has been denounced in the severest terms by the Prime Ministers of Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia.

Whilst reciprocity is dangerous to Canada chiefly on political grounds, it is dangerous to the United States chiefly on economic grounds.

I do not believe that reciprocity will lead to Canada's annexation—annexation is a violent proceeding—but it may gradually lead to Canada's absorption. If Mr. Asquith should not be prepared to take up the Unionist programme of Tariff Reform, he may be found willing to foster inter-Imperial trade by substantially cheapening inter-Imperial freights on food-stuffs, a proceeding which will be almost as valuable to the Canadian producer and to the British consumers as an Imperial Customs preference. The precedent of subsidising ships carrying mails may be extended to ships carrying food-stuffs.

THE FUTURE OF CANADA.

STARTLING FRENCH ANTICIPATIONS.

THE *Canadian Magazine* for May contains the translation of a paper by Henry Lemay, printed, with the welcome of the Editor, in the *Revue Canadienne* for 1910. The writer says that of the three courses open to Canada—independence, annexation or the *status quo*—the *status quo* is bound to cease. The writer does not discuss annexation, but seems to lean to independence. He has the rosiest vision of the French-Canadian future. He has two bases for his hopes: one is statistical, the fact that the birth-rate of the French Canadians is 42 per thousand inhabitants, while it is only 22 per thousand among the English-speaking population. The other is his religious faith in the destiny of his people. He says that at the present rate of increase there will be in a century forty million French Canadians in North America. To-day there are two millions in Canada, and probably as many in the United States.

THE FRENCH OUSTING THE BRITISH.

He recounts with pride the conquests made by the French in the last fifty years. Twenty years ago eleven counties of the Province of Quebec had a majority of English inhabitants. To-day the majority in these counties is French. The Compton county was colonised by Scottish farmers. Ten years ago not a word of French was spoken; to-day English is not understood. "We have ousted our conquerors from the district of the eastern townships." In Montreal the French have made enormous progress in the last half-century, and now that capital is arriving from France business will not be exclusively in the hands of the English. In Ontario a similar process is going forward. The French have at present a preponderant voice in about fifteen counties of Ontario. Ottawa, out of 83,000 souls, contains 20,000 French Canadians. There are in the whole Province of Ontario about 225,000 French Canadians. In a century this province will be peopled by nearly six million inhabitants of French origin. In the maritime provinces the French are increasing. In a century he expects that the maritime provinces will be as French as the Province of Quebec is to-day.

FROM CAPE BRETON TO LAKE SUPERIOR—FRENCH!

He goes on to prophesy that from Cape Breton to Lake Superior the whole country will have become a land almost exclusively French. It will be only in the south of Ontario and certain parts of Nova Scotia that French will not be generally spoken. He asks what rôle will these millions of French in America play? Many believe that the French race has not yet seen its best days on American soil, and that Providence has reserved for it still greater destinies. M. Lemay recalls the missionary and martyr consecrations of the early French settlements in Canada. Even the defeats of the French have been changed by the Hand of Providence into triumphs. Amongst these

Providential blessings he recounts "the capitulation of Quebec and our passing under the domination of England, which caused us to escape the terrible and sombre days of the Revolution and the Empire in France, and allowed our faith to develop freely on this soil." He consequently hopes in a century to see his race dominate all the east of the country. "We wish to be ourselves good Canadians, and we are certainly the most Canadian of the Canadians."

This paper of M. Lemay is another indication that the future belongs to those nations that do not believe in the restriction of families. The French Canadians under Catholic influence offer striking contrast in this respect to the French in Europe. In the race for ascendancy they are distancing the English-speaking race simply because they are out-peopling them.

A PLEA FOR INDEPENDENCE.

In the same magazine Mr. J. S. Ewart writes on Canadian independence, and declares that national sentiments are the only secure bulwark of national existence, and "we shall never have it so long as we remain a colony." He says:—

Let our independence, then, be acknowledged. Let us learn to regard ourselves as a nation. Let us claim the place, and the rank, and the respect to which we are entitled. Let us be no longer a "colony" even in name, nor yet one of the "Dominions beyond the seas." We are, I beg to say, on this side of the seas. We have the most magnificent and most richly endowed country on the face of the globe. We have eight millions of the sanest, the strongest, and the most intelligent people in the world. We are acquiring a just pride in our material position and in our unprecedented progress. And, if we shall only rise to the height of our national manhood, we shall, I most firmly believe, very soon be a homogeneous and united people, well able to hold our own, whether in the peaceful pursuits of industry and commerce, or in the direst engagements of most strenuous war; and whether in defence of our own land, or of the land from which most of us have sprung, and which yet retains (may it always retain) our sympathies and our affections.

THE IRON WEALTH OF BRAZIL.

THOSE alarmists who have predicted the rapid passing of the steel age owing to the approaching exhaustion of the world's iron mines may be reassured by an article in the *Bulletin of the Pan-American Union* on the iron ores of Brazil. They seem to be present in almost fabulous quantities. In Minas Geraes the iron ores do not form seams, but actual mountains! They are very pure, and almost inexhaustible. Professor Henri Gorceix, director of the Mining School of Ouro Preto, stated even in 1881 that he had estimated in five billion tons the iron ore that Minas Geraes might furnish, and he thought he might fairly double that estimate. For nine of the deposits he estimates reached 247 million cubic metres, representing 988 million tons. Even the rubble ore, which in one deposit is estimated to amount to 20,800,000 tons, is said to carry 50 per cent. iron, and to be at least equal to the quarry ore. These figures are sufficient to suggest that the iron fields of Brazil will stave off the evil day when steel will be as scarce as radium is to-day.

PLEA FOR SOUTH AFRICAN SANATORIA.

THE *State of South Africa* continues its discussion of tuberculosis in South Africa. It was introduced by white men, then by an invasion of invalids seeking health. Now it has infected the natives. Mr. Lloyd George's proposal to erect sanatoria lends interest to this suggestion :—

In constructing sanatoria in South Africa, costly and palatial buildings should be avoided : simplicity, combined with efficiency, must be the end in view. For white patients in an early stage of the disease, with reasonable prospect of arrest or cure, chalets or pavilions might be erected, arranged in the form of a village, on the model of the village homes which have proved so useful in Europe in dealing with epileptics, rescued children, etc. Among these would be grouped bungalows for medical officers and nurses, and for laboratories and general administration. Ornamental cottages constructed for open-air treatment might be added as private residences for patients wishing to live under home conditions with special supervision. Such a village, laid out with gardens and planted with trees, might be made an attractive resort for invalids as well as a valuable centre for the treatment of consumption and for training in the principles of the prevention of the disease and its management. Gardening, poultry-keeping, bee-keeping, and a variety of light outdoor occupations and amusements might be taken up by patients but slightly affected and by those in whom the disease was arrested.

A HUMBLE CHIEF OF STATE.

THE *Lady's Realm* for June contains a sketch of the Swiss President, which describes a singularly unostentatious office. The Federal constitution, as amended in 1874, was devised so as to deprive the chief magistrate of as much work, power, dignity and responsibility as possible. The Bundesrat, an approximation to our Cabinet, consists of seven elected members, of which the President is merely one. He is chairman of this council ; but his power and responsibility are exactly the same as those of his six colleagues. The President's duty is to sign documents on behalf of the Bundesrat. In every other respect he is merely a member of the council. He holds his office for one year only, while the seven Bundesrat members are each elected for three years. Hence it comes that an educated Swiss may not even know the name of his President. The ultimate authority is either the National Assembly, or the Referendum. The Bundesrat and the President have no patronage. The ornamental functions of Presidency are unknown. There are no decorations. Federal officials are forbidden to accept orders, decorations and pensions from foreign Governments. The President has no power to grant pensions. There are no civil or diplomatic uniforms. The President gets an allowance of £640 a year. He has no representation or entertainment allowance, and no official residence. The other six members of the Bundesrat receive £500 a year. So he has only £140 more than his colleagues. The President is obliged to reside at Berne during his year of office, and his Presidency generally means a monetary loss. The President is not expected to entertain.

The President for 1911 is M. Marc Ruchet, a French-Swiss Vaudois, a lawyer by profession, who was

President once before, in 1905. He is a typical South Frenchman, devoted to the *vin de Vaud*. Party divisions never enter into the election of President. The Assembly only aims at choosing a fit and capable man, and the candidate is generally elected almost unanimously. Herr Anderwert was opposed, and this so annoyed him that he took his life in 1880, just before entering on office. "The glory of Switzerland's President is the glory of being Chief Magistrate of a State which flourishes with the minimum of government from above, in which therefore the office of President is a symbol rather than a reality."

OUR IMPERIAL FARM.

THE man on the land in the Coronation year is the subject of an interesting paper in the *World's Work* for June by "Home Counties." He treats first of the United Kingdom. He says there are two millions of men on the land. No other occupation in the United Kingdom engages so many people as the work on the land. Next comes the servant girl, who numbers more than a million and a half in Great Britain. The metal workers reach nearly a million and a half. The textile trades come next. The builders total up to just more than a million. The man on the land has a holding of 32 million acres, or say half a million square miles. These are the figures concerning the man on the land in the United Kingdom :—

More than half of his holding he has in grass. About seven million acres he still puts to corn, that is about as much as he has under green crops and crops sown to be mown or eaten off. His fruit garden is over eighty thousand acres. This, among other things, is what he grows in it : strawberries, 27,000 acres ; currants and gooseberries, 25,000 acres ; raspberries, 8,000 acres.

Then he has a very jolly orchard, apportioned as follows : apples, 172,000 acres ; plums, 15,000 acres ; cherries, 12,000 acres ; pears, 9,000 acres ; other fruit, 41,000 acres.

Most people under-estimate the number of holdings into which our rural land is divided, and think of the country as containing much fewer small holdings than it really does. There are a hundred and eight thousand holdings of between one and five acres, and two hundred and thirty-two thousand of between five and fifty acres. There are not more than one hundred and fifty-one thousand between fifty and three hundred acres. The number of holdings over three hundred acres is only seventeen thousand.

The whole area cropped in India is a long way over 200 million acres. In Canada the agricultural area is 30 million acres to our 32 millions, but not much more than 20 millions are under cultivation. Australia has a farm area of less than 10 million acres, more than half of it under wheat. In New Zealand, which is slightly less in area than Great Britain, there are about 15½ million acres under cultivation. In the Dominions, as well as in the United Kingdom, the standard of agricultural practice is steadily rising. The farm motor is coming, the electrification of crops is advancing, the mercury vapour lamps are being used in the greenhouse with excellent effect. Co-operative farming in Ireland and in Denmark seems to point the way.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

IS THE BOGEY LAID?

A COMMON impression prevails that the exceeding cheapness of Japanese labour will enable Japan to oust Europe and America from the markets of Asia. Mr. Clarence Poe in the *World's Work* declares that this is a false impression. It had long been his conviction that cheap labour was never cheap, that it was a curse to any community because it was inefficient; but in coming to Japan he thought, perhaps, he might find cheap labour with all the advantages and few of the disadvantages encountered elsewhere. It was not so:—

An American factory-owner in Osaka, in summing up his Job's trials with raw Japanese labour, used exactly my own phrase in a newspaper article not long ago—"Cheap labour is never cheap." And all my investigations have convinced me that the remark is as true in Japan as it is in England or America.

One of the Emperor's Privy Councillors, a man of much travel and culture, who had studied commercial conditions at home and abroad rather profoundly, expressed the conclusion that Japanese factory labour, when reduced to terms of efficiency, is not greatly cheaper than European, an opinion which has since grown rather trite in view of the number of times that I have heard it.

CHEAPNESS AT THE COST OF LIFE.

Mr. Poe himself adds:—

My own conviction is that in actual output the Japanese labour is somewhat cheaper than American or European labour, but not greatly so; and that even this margin of excess in comparative cheapness represents mainly a blood-tax on the lives and energies of the Japanese people, the result of having no legislation to restrain the ruinous overwork of women and little children—a grievous debt which the nation must pay at the expense of its own stamina, and which the manufacturers must also pay in part through the failure to develop experienced and able-bodied labourers.

The latest Japan Year-book admits that "in *per capita* output two or three skilled Japanese workers correspond to one foreigner." But, Mr. Poe adds, the difficulty is to find the skilled workers at all:—

"We have a streak of the Malay in us," a Japanese professor said to me, "and we like to idle now and then. The truth is that our people are not workers; they are artists, and artists must not be hurried."

THE TRIO OF PROGRESS.

The fearful burden of taxation, which amounts to 35 per cent. of the income, will be made still more onerous by the effect of the new tariff. Mr. Poe concludes:—

It is my opinion that the Japanese will steadily develop industrial efficiency, but that in the future no more than in the present will Japan menace European and American industry (unless it be permitted to take unfair advantages in Manchuria, Korea, etc.). For just in proportion as efficiency increases, just in the same proportion, broadly speaking, wages and standards of living will advance. The three—efficiency, wages, cost of living—seem destined to go hand in hand, and this has certainly been the experience thus far.

In the *Animals' Guardian* for June Mr. Sidney Trist publishes an Open Letter addressed to the clerical and episcopal vice-presidents of the Society for the Defence of Vivisection.

THE NEW UNITED STATES.

"AMERICA Re-visited" is the title of a very interesting paper by Mr. W. M. Fullerton, who has been away from the United States for twenty years and now recounts his impressions. He finds the America of to-day differentiated from the America of twenty years ago by a real and impressive alteration in quality and in kind.

THE WILL TO ORGANISE SOCIETY.

He sums up what he found thus:—

An energy and a will to organise American society on a national basis is now being manifested in a spirit hostile to some of the most sacred political and social traditions of the people of the independent States. This is the impressive implication of the whole wondrous spectacle of modern America.

HEEDLESS INDIVIDUALISM "NO LONGER AMERICAN."

He says that the Americans are now developing a critical spirit as to the quality and results of their civilisation, and are taking to politics with a strenuousness that has an ethical fervour. He says:—

No activity is any longer conceivable in America except in relation to the whole problem of the national interest and of national improvement. Heedless individualism inspired by the merely selfish instinct of getting rich, or of being a success without thought of one's neighbour, is no longer American.

American society, he adds, is becoming "a democracy of selected individuals, who are obliged consequently to justify their election."

"HEALTHIER AND HANDSOMER."

Mr. Fullerton finds a new passion for sport. The Americans, he says, have "issued forth from the dank Puritanism of their old-time places of worship and of study. They have come out into the open":—

They are, meanwhile, evolving in the open a physical type of man and woman which has already considerably altered the appearance of the race. The sons and daughters of my former comrades at Andover and Harvard have an average height from two to three inches taller than that of their fathers and mothers, and the faces and stature of the young women, as I beheld them assembled in thousands at the games, are those of a new physiological type, for which eugenics may have much to do, but which is being determined by moral rather than by physical causes.

The spirit of self-reliance or of self-direction has, he thinks, given to the male and female American face a look which distinguishes it from the expression of the British, French or German face.

MR. SYDNEY BROOKS contributes to *McClure's* for June a brilliant sketch of some English statesmen—Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. John Burns. He says, "All Englishmen are at one in feeling that the great succession of British Premiers suffers no deterioration in Mr. Asquith. But he is not a popular man." Of Mr. Balfour he says there are few settled questions for him. "His strongest intellectual conviction is a denial of the finality or permanence of anything." He is the most warmly liked member in the whole House. If he is not a great leader, he is an irresistible critic, a fine intellect, an engaging, even a fascinating, character, and a great gentleman.

THE PEACE OF THE SHEATHED SWORD.

BY ADMIRAL MAHAN.

"The peace of the sheathed sword" is almost the only notable phrase that occurs in Admiral Mahan's article in the *North American Review* for May upon "Armaments and Arbitration." "The German Empire," he says, "which owes its existence to its army, has, thanks also to its army, known forty years of unbroken peace, of the sheathed sword." He describes the gradual growth of the German navy, and maintains that the industries and commerce, and not least the shipping trade of Germany, depend upon the free use of the sea:—

The expansion of the navy results from the conviction that it must be so powerful that even Great Britain, menacing as her geographical situation is to Germany, and huge as is her fleet, will hesitate to withstand any policy on which Germany is set; will limit herself to her own protection, and that of the colonies and interests which belong to her. This political situation is to be reinforced by a large development of the fleet of Austria-Hungary, operative, as distinctly avowed, only in the Mediterranean, a principal line of British communications—imperial, colonial, and commercial.

From which it would seem that Admiral Mahan fully recognises the fact that although the sword of Germany may be sheathed at present, her hand is upon its hilt and its point is turned towards the heart of Britain.

The Triple Alliance is now in a position to give effect to a challenge to British sea power, and they are doing it. Admiral Mahan points out that Britain cannot divest herself of responsibilities and policies external to the British Islands, except at the sacrifice of national interests and the acceptance of permanent degradation of national position. In view of the growing challenge to British naval supremacy he asks whether, if our fleet is strong enough to insure security against attack, it is strong enough to insure national policy in matters of external effort. It was her naval supremacy which saved Britain at the time of the Boer War. If her margin of naval supremacy is not adequate to repress disorder, or to oppose attack in some distant part of the Empire, at the same time protecting the home country, the entire imperial system will break down. The forefront of this danger is unquestionably Germany:—

It is not upon any ultimate designs on Germany that attention needs to fasten, but upon the indisputable fact that she will shortly possess a navy which in its aggregate none other than the British can withstand; and of which Great Britain herself must take grave account in all matters of external policy.

But what would be the effect, says Admiral Mahan, of a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain? :—

The reply is that no effect whatever is likely to be produced, except to intensify the resolution of Germany, unless the result upon popular opinion in the United States and Great Britain is such as to incline each of the contracting States to recognise the necessary international policies of the other, and to give support in case of need. Since the days of Bismarck, Germany frankly and explicitly avows the supremacy of force as the means of securing vital interests, and of maintaining national honour:

The Admiral says it would be unjust to Germany if he did not admit explicitly the general correctness of her attitude. Germany has the responsibility of the possession of force, of power to effect her own ends, and this she cannot devolve upon another, except when certain that the result will not violate the individual or the national conscience. Great questions of policy cannot be settled by arbitration, because no law is applicable. What is needed is a workable arrangement based upon recognised conditions. Germany's claims for an outlet for all her industries do not derive from law, and, therefore, like many other questions, cannot in ultimate resort be settled by legal tribunals.

Admiral Mahan devotes the rest of his paper to proving that the peace of the sheathed sword costs much less than the cost of war. He compares the expenditure of Great Britain in 1909 with the expenditure in 1809:—

With little more than thrice the population of 1809 there is nearly twelve times the commerce or four times as much per head; and while the total expenditure has doubled, increased by one hundred per cent., that for Army and Navy at this present period of gigantic armaments has increased by less than one-fourth, by less than twenty-five per cent. The thing to be observed is, that with an increase of nearly three hundred per cent. of trade in proportion to population there is only twenty-five per cent. increase in military expenditure. The increase of revenue collected approached one hundred and fifty per cent. in 1909, and has since exceeded that mark.

This argument would seem to justify any amount of expenditure in maintaining the peace of the sheathed sword, so long as it did not actually exceed the cost of war with half the continent of Europe.

MONASTICISM IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

100 MONKS: 5,000 NUNS.

THE *Church Quarterly Review* opens a very thoughtful and suggestive paper on community life in the Church of England with the following paragraph:—

During the last sixty years in the Church of England the authorised community life under vows has become a fact. To-day there are about five thousand women living in various authorised communities, while little more than a hundred men in a small number of authorised communities are likewise living the life of prayer and work under vows. Yet, though the numbers are still remarkably small, the work and influence of these communities is, to a degree out of all proportion, widespread, far-reaching, and significant. The new movement for the systematic training of the clergy, and for the provision of that training for the poorest youth with a vocation, owes much of its impetus to them; secondary education for women, and even secondary training for teachers, is being more and more extensively carried out by religious communities; social reformers are learning old lessons anew from the methods and success of such bodies as the Society of Divine Compassion at Plaistow; parochial work is being increasingly invigorated by the trained skill of missionaries sent out from religious houses; while, abroad, the cry for bush brotherhoods, for communities of clergy celibate at least for a term, for teaching bodies living under rule, becomes more and more urgent. Still more recently, the purely contemplative life has been organised, and a community under Benedictine rule within the Church of England is now an accomplished fact.

THE KAISER'S LOVE OF ENGLAND.

IN *London* for June F. W. Wile, Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, presents "a friendly view" of the Kaiser. He declares that Emperor William is particularly and passionately anxious to be understood aright by England and the English.

THE KRUGER TELEGRAM.

Of the Kaiser's attitude in the Boer War Mr. Wile writes as follows:—

The Kruger telegram bore the Kaiser's signature, but the message has been indisputably proved to have been a solemn and deliberate official act of State, for which the German Government, as such, was primarily and officially responsible. The Emperor argued in vain that the sending of the message would make an enemy of England. His advisers retorted that German public opinion demanded and would support such a demonstration of friendship for the Boers. On these representations the Kaiser consented to the dispatch of the telegram, but not until the wording of the original draft had been radically altered by his own hand.

The writer declares that men intimately acquainted with William II.'s English policy assert that the Kaiser has consistently and ceaselessly advocated a working arrangement with Great Britain all over the world. It has been his dream since youth that England and Germany should march shoulder to shoulder for their common good in the field of international politics.

HIS ENGLISH TASTES.

The Kaiser's tastes are "English" through and through. All his activities—his restless temperament, his dynamic energy, his passion for outdoor life—are the expression of the Briton in him. He is thoroughly proud of the fact that he is Queen Victoria's grandson. He has imbued his children with the same deep pride in their British ancestry that he himself feels. Germany owes its navy primarily to William II.'s English blood, for it is his inherited love of the sea that has fired him with the determination to create a fleet. The British Navy—officers, men and ships—has long been the model which the Kaiser has held up to his own people. From England, too, the Kaiser acquired his love of sport, to implant it in his own people, who had never known it before. It was not until young Prince William, reared, like all Hohenzollerns, in the patriotic belief that barrack-life was a nation's all-in-all, had seen how young England lived and thrived in God's open air that young Germany found time for sport. Tennis was directly imported into the Fatherland from England by the Kaiser. Yachting and rowing were practically unknown until he popularised them. "Kiel Week" was born at Cowes. Germans are prone to imitate, then improve. According to the Kaiser, they have done so in the realm of yachting, for he once told Princess Mary of Pless, a great favourite at the Berlin Court, that there is less "tea-drinking and flirting at Kiel than at Cowes, but a lot more yachting!"

DESIRE FOR ENGLISH APPRECIATION.

It is stated that the Kaiser is especially fond of English country houses and country house life. On returning from England on one occasion he sent round to his aristocratic friends plans of an English country house, urging them to build such houses:—

The Kaiser is never more pleased than when he sees his portrait in English papers and periodicals. Nothing affords him keener delight than when he can give his own people ocular demonstration that England appreciates him and the great nation of which he is the head.

The German fleet was born in the Kaiser's brain the day the *Bundesrat* was searched by British cruisers. It is the Englishman in him that demands naval expansion. But his only motive is that Germany requires a powerful navy essentially and exclusively for defence.

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE TO FRANCE.

IN the *Revue de Paris* of May 1st M. Victor Bérard has an article in which he criticises Russia's attitude towards France.

HAS RUSSIA BEEN FAITHFUL TO HER ALLY?

M. Ribot, one of the founders of the Franco-Russian Alliance, has declared that if France were in danger her ally would be found at her side. At the same time, he conceded that to all appearance Russia had detached herself from France and had been engaged in a different policy. Nevertheless, he believes the Alliance will last, provided the French Minister of Foreign Affairs again exerts himself and takes up a position worthy of France. M. Bérard points out that during the last few years he has in his review constantly expressed his regrets and his apprehensions concerning the negligence of France in matters relating to her foreign policy. Of recent Foreign Ministers, neither M. Hanotaux, M. Delcassé, or M. Pichon, but only M. Ribot, has understood how to utilise the Alliance. France has erred from ignorance and weakness, but never from egoism or bad faith. She has constantly acted against her own interests, and has never sought anything but the satisfaction of her allies. Can this be said of Russia? Have her motives always been of the same nature? During the last three years are there not perceptible in the conduct of Russian diplomacy motives very different from those invoked by France? It would perhaps be puerile to recriminate, but without complaining about the Alliance or expressing any desire to be rid of it, is it not time for France to ask herself what are the actual needs and ambitions of Russia?

THE KAISER AND THE TSAR.

For the last two or three years one idea alone has dominated the home and the foreign policy of Russia. In the whole governmental system of M. Stolypin Russian interests alone, says M. Bérard, have been the ruling factor—a questionable thing for a State united to another by formal pacts of friendship. In 1911 Russia may remain unshaken in her attachment to Constitutional institutions and faithful to the Double Alliance and to the Triple Entente, but from 1906 to 1910 she has certainly displayed very curious ideas regarding this fidelity. M. Bérard deals at length with the policy of M. Stolypin and that of M. Isvolsky. In reference to the Potsdam interview, he asks, without being pessimistic, whether there is not everything to fear from the strange fascination which the Kaiser has always exercised over the Tsar. Though we do not yet know exactly what engagements Russia has entered into, is that a sufficient reason for feeling reassured?

COLMAR FREIHERR VON DER GOLTZ.

A BRILLIANT CAREER.

IN Heft 7 of the *Gartenlaube* there is a biographical sketch, by Lieutenant von Hollink, of Colmar Freiherr von der Goltz, who on May 14th celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the Prussian army.

A FAMILY OF OFFICERS.

The Von der Goltz family is one of the oldest in Prussia to devote its sons to the career of officers in the army. Members of the family distinguished themselves in the two first Silesian wars and in the Seven Years' War, but long before that time two Barons von der Goltz had earned for themselves a permanent place in the military history of their day—the period extending from the Thirty Years' War to the conflicts at the beginning of the eighteenth century with Poland and Russia.

The present Von der Goltz family is widely distributed over Pomerania and Prussia. Colmar belongs to the house of Kortlack, and was born in East Prussia in 1843. His father, whom he lost when he was at the age of six, had been a lieutenant in the army. Colmar's military training really began when he was only eleven, and he was educated first at Culm and, later, at Berlin. From the school at Berlin Colmar entered the army in 1861 as lieutenant of an East Prussian infantry regiment at Königsberg, under Lieut.-General von Steinmetz. As soon as it was possible he then visited the Kriegsakademie, but his studies were interrupted by the campaign of 1866. At Trautenau, where he was severely wounded, he received his baptism of fire.

IN THE WAR OF 1870.

In 1868 he joined the General Staff, and on the outbreak of war in 1870 he was assigned a post of command in the Second Army. This appointment was the great turning point in the military career of the present Field-Marshal. Now he was enabled to learn how important decisions were arrived at, how the operations of the army were carried out, and how great battles were fought. But in this great school his wits were also sharpened in another direction. His critical faculty was awakened, and the assignment to him of a command in this army proved to be the greatest piece of luck, for it provided him with an opportunity to utilise his great latent literary powers. After the conclusion of peace he published, between 1873 and 1878, three volumes on the operations of the Second Army; also in 1877 a work on Gambetta and his army. While recognising Gambetta's weaknesses and mistakes, he emphasised Gambetta's phenomenal energy and his patriotism, and acknowledged him as the first Frenchman of his time.

MILITARY HISTORIAN.

In 1878 Freiherr von der Goltz became a staff officer, and the more brilliant part of his military career began. His books on the Franco-German War had attracted great attention, and in 1883 he

added two others to the number—"Rossbach and Jena" and "The People under Arms." Then for twelve years his name is absent from the Prussian Army list, for fate had called him to foreign service. At the Golden Horn his name will be held in remembrance for all time. Even at Stamboul his pen was not idle, for he published works on Macedonia and Anatolia. In 1896 he left Turkey and returned to the Prussian Army, taking over the 6th Division which he had seen at work in 1870-1. In 1899 he became Chief of the Corps of Engineers; two years later he became Commander of the provincial regiment in which he began his career, and later he was made an Inspector. His last work is entitled "The War History of Germany in the Nineteenth Century."

THE TALISMAN OF EMPIRE IN INDIA.

THE *Rajput* for May tells the story of the Koh-i-nur. The writer says that the stone came into prominence 5,011 years ago. The Mahabharata says that the diamond belonged to Ashvatthama, who was obliged to give it, then called Mukuta Mani, to the Empress Draupadi as a punishment for slaying in his sleep the heir to the imperial throne. The jewel was presented by the Empress Draupadi to Emperor Yudhishthira on his coronation. It stayed in the hands of the family of this Emperor till the downfall of the Rajput Empire in 1193 A.D. It passed from one to the other of the ruling families of India until it came into the hands of the Moguls. The glory of the Mogul Empire departed with the Koh-i-nur when it was taken by Nadir Shah, the Persian invader, in 1732. The conquered Emperor retained the jewel hidden in his plain turban, but when the conquering Persian offered to exchange turbans, in the usual proof of brotherly friendship, the Emperor was powerless to resist, and made the exchange. So the Koh-i-nur was lost to India. As soon as the Persian lost the jewel he lost his power. His treacherous treasurer escaped with it to Afghanistan, and later became a great figure in the history of India. Next it fell into the hands of the Lion of Punjab, Maharajah Ranjitsingh. So long as he held the famous stone he was a power in India. His son and successor made a Nuzzerana of this precious jewel to Victoria the Good. Fifteen years later the Imperial diadem of India passed from the hands of the Indians to the English. Koh-i-nur is "the fate of India, the talisman of a great empire." "Though romantic, the above-mentioned incidents are facts." The Imperial couple, "as the chosen instruments into whose hands the sacred talisman of Bharathavarsha has been entrusted," are "chosen by Providence to rule the millions of India."

SIR ROBERT S. BADEN-POWELL writes in the *Pall Mall Magazine* on the motto of the Boy Scouts, "Be Prepared," and gives many striking instances of Boy Scout heroism.

TWO SOCIAL REFORMS.

ABBATOIRS AND ASYLUMS.

ALL interested in the prevention of unnecessary animal torture—especially if they are not vegetarians—should read the admirable and comprehensive paper on the necessity for public abbatoirs which Mr. R. Stephen Ayling contributes to the *Anti-Vivisection Review* for May. Since 1896 only sixteen new abbatoirs have been erected by municipal authorities in the provinces. Not one has been built in London, with the doubtful exception of Islington. In the same number Dr. Herbert Snow describes some faults of the hospital system and their suggested remedy.

Mr. Saint Nihal Singh, who has now returned to England, contributes to the *Malabar Quarterly Review* for March an interesting account of the most advanced American method for dealing with drunkards. This is to be found in operation at the Iowa State Hospital for Inebriates at Knoxville. Any drunkard can get himself committed to the asylum by a magistrate and be kept there at the public expense until he is cured.

Pining While the Nation Rejoices.

SUMMER has again come round, with its joy of sweet air and fragrance of meadow and lane, of the salt breath of the sea, or the thymy air of the downs, for those whose lot is cast amidst God's beauties of Nature. But for the dweller in Walworth, the mid-most division of our great capital, summer has brought, as it ever brings, parched streets, spent air, lassitude and longing. Year by year, through the Country Holidays Fund of the Browning Settlement, that longing has been satisfied, that craving has been stilled, and lassitude and languor have been exchanged for health and vigour, in the case of many a worn and weary mother, and of many a pallid-faced city child which has been too long robbed of its birthright of freedom. This year the need is as great, perhaps greater than ever. In a year that marks great national rejoicings and great national festivities can we not make the children additionally happy? Shall we not send out many more children, many more of the girls who are pent up week in, week out, in unwholesome factories,—and more, too, of the sorely burdened working mothers, whose one fortnight of freedom, of rest, of renewal is dependent on the help that comes from the readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS? Ten shillings will give a child a fortnight in the country or by the sea. Twenty shillings will do the same for an adult. Contributions will be gladly received by F. HERBERT STEAD, Warden, Browning Settlement, Walworth, S.E.

THE present Lord Mayor of London is declared by the Editor of the *National Review* to be "a mixture of Mr. W. T. Stead, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and Mr. Massingham." What a trinity in unity!

SOME INDIAN NOTES BY THE WAY.

Lord Morley as an Angel.

I CAN well picture to myself in my mind's eye the bold and stoic figure of Lord Morley, worn out with toil and spleen and worry, standing all alone before his frowning peers like a weather-beaten cliff in mid-ocean pleading on behalf of a distracted, down-trodden and an alien people in order to confer on them a few elementary civic privileges of British citizenship calculated to secure their peace, contentment and happiness while ensuring to the ruling Power their affection and loyalty. If Lord Morley is not already an angel he is not very far removed from being one. Such a lofty purpose is worthy only of angels. Lord Morley has covered himself with glory for all time to come, thus securing a warm place in the affections of educated Indians which will endure as long as History lasts.—V. NAGAM AIYA, in the *Malabar Quarterly Review* for March.

Why not a Militia for India?

IF the defences of the Empire are weak, and a greater amount of military strength be necessary, it would be very easy to do it by training 2 per cent. of people as volunteers, which will not only make the Empire invulnerable, but a terror to all its enemies. Since we have the good fortune of having as many as 300 millions for our people, why should we not take advantage of the circumstance and be a great military nation under the King-Emperor? The proposal is not likely to cost any expenditure worth the name, and will give immense satisfaction to the Indians.—TWALA DUTT JOSHI, in the *Hindustan Review*, March-April.

Cow Killing in India.

IF our Moslem brethren in India were to follow in the footsteps of Akbar, the greatest of Mugal Emperors, the peace of India could be assured. The loyalty of Indians is traditional. His Majesty King George has already won the hearts of his Indian people by his gracious message and by his intention to honour this country with a visit. If he adopted the very reasonable suggestion made by Mr. Stead, he would be adding the strongest link to the chain which binds together England and India. Will not Lord Morley, the statesman, historian and philosopher, than whom none knows better the value of sentiment in the promotion of good-will between nations and countries, lay this prayer at the foot of the throne? Will he not rise to the height of the occasion and prove to the world that British statesmanship is still Gladstonian in spirit? We await the fulfilment of the hopes of twenty millions of the King's equal subjects with an anxious heart. The eyes of Hindu India are turned towards Lord Morley.—*The Vedic Magazine*.

The Romic Alphabet for India.

IN the *Indian Review* for April Mr. P. T. Srinivasa Iyengar advocates the Romic alphabet for India. By this he means the English alphabet as modified for writing Sanskrit and the vernaculars of India. He compares it with the suggested Deva Nagari, and declares that the difficulties of the native scripts would vanish if the Romic alphabet were adopted. "Writing would be far easier than now. A great impetus would be given to good and cheap printing, a wide extension of primary education would thereby become possible, and last, but not least, the work of government would be greatly facilitated." The only objection to it is the one based on sentiment.

The Sugar Industry of India.

IN the *Indian Review* Professor P. G. Shah shows the comparative decline of the Indian sugar industry. The exports of Indian sugar rose from 120,000 cwts. in 1800 to 1,600,000 cwts. in 1851, but has sunk in 1905 to 230,000. Whereas the import of sugar has risen from over half a million in 1872 to over 10½ millions in 1909. The Professor presses for the revival of the industry in India. At present the methods of cane-growing are very backward. The methods of sugar refining are very wasteful. What is needed is a sincere co-operation between the expert agriculturist, the chemist, and the engineer. By the use of modern methods and machinery, with extensive and intensive cultivation, the writer thinks that the sugar industry of India would be put on a sound basis, and would be able to keep at bay the rapid influx of foreign sugar.

A Royal Viceroy for India.

IN the *Rajput* for May appears the proposal of Mr. K. Vyasa Rao, M.A., made at the East Indian Association, for vesting by statute the Indian Viceroyalty in a member of the Royal Family of England. He would separate the two offices of Viceroy and Governor-General. The actual administration of India would continue to be carried on by the Governor-General in Council, subject to the direct control of the Secretary of State, but the Viceroy, as representing the Sovereign, would enjoy the appropriate powers, prerogatives and privileges, and in addition certain statutory powers. He would be the source from which all honours, mercy and pardon, proclamations and charters, etc., etc., proceeded and emanated. He would be in contact with rulers of native States through the Governor-General and Council on the one hand, and the Imperial Council of Chiefs on the other. But he would possess the extraordinary power of referring any question pertaining to British India or native States to the decision of the Cabinet, either on his own initiative or at the instance of one-half of the elected or the total number of chiefs of his Council, or at the instance of the Governor-General when the latter differed with the Secretary of State, or at the instance of seven-eighths of the total number

of non-official members of the Governor-General's Council. The ground of this plea is stated thus concisely. In England, the writer says, "the unpopularity of the Government, however widespread, leads to no further trouble than a change of Party." In India, "when the Government in India becomes unpopular, the British Government becomes unpopular. There is not a visible embodiment of the British Constitution apart from the variable, alterable officialdom, which is a subordinate institution, after all." A Royal Viceroy would represent permanent British Government, while the Governor-General would represent the changing official policy.

Indian Praise of Lord Minto.

THE *Indian Review* for April surveys at length Lord Minto's Indian policy. It recalls the embarrassing difficulties left him by his predecessor. It declares: "It is the absolute truth that no Viceroy since Lord Ripon's time laboured more assiduously to promote a real cordiality of feeling between the Government and Indians":—

There has probably been no Viceroy since Lord Ripon's time who so carefully—we might have said, so religiously—avoided giving offence to any class of the community. He had a kindly word for every Indian who came within the orbit of Government House, or the business of the Council or the administration, or played any part in the public life of the country generally. Nothing, too, could be more charming than the way in which Lady Minto graciously greeted the men of diverse creeds and colours who enjoyed the hospitality of Government House.

The writer concludes by saying that the memory of the great Viceroyalty of Lord Minto will never fade in India.

Passion Play by Aborigines.

IN the *Modern Review* for May Sarat Chandra Roy tells how the Catholic Mission works amongst the aborigines in Chotanagpur. The Mission started its theatre in 1890:—

In those days there were very few aboriginal converts who could read or write. And it was with a view to instruct the converts and their children in the elements of religion that these dramatic performances in imitation of the mystery-plays of the Middle Ages in Europe were inaugurated. It is mainly biblical incidents and parables that are dramatised in Hindi by competent missionary gentlemen for this theatre.

This is only a part of the excellent work done by the Mission. A Munda who weaves cloth with his own hands loses his caste. Father Vandaele therefore introduced the Japanese improved looms, which are worked by the foot alone. By this means the Mundas learn to weave without breaking caste. The Mission also started industrial schools, co-operative societies, and a co-operative credit society.

THE *Revue de Paris* of April 15th and May 1st and 15th publishes a French translation of some of Byron's letters from Italy, while the mid-May number of the *Nouvelle Revue* publishes a selection, also in French, of his letters from Greece.

THE SITUATION IN TURKEY.

REVERTING TO THE OLD RÉGIME.

M. ANDRÉ CHÉRADAME contributes to the *Correspondant* of May 25 a third article on the situation in Turkey. It deals with the Young Turks and the Nationalities of Turkey in Europe.

AUTONOMY FOR ALBANIA AND MACEDONIA.

Dissensions among the members of the Committee of Union and Progress, he says, are every day getting more aggravated, and the old Turkism is fast recovering ground at the expense of Ottomanism. While the Young Turks have before them the task of solving Turkey's relations with the nationalities of the whole Ottoman Empire, it is in Macedonia and Albania that the problem is especially delicate and of European importance. The writer shows how difficult the policy of the Young Turks has made the situation, the period of hope at the beginning of the new régime having been followed by successive disillusionments, leaving general disappointment. There is only one way for the Young Turks to restore peace in European Turkey, namely, by keeping the promises given and making concessions of autonomy; but that is just what Young Turkey does not want to do. Both Macedonia and Albania demand and require certain autonomy.

ATTITUDE OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

M. Chéradame also considers the effect of the attitude of the Turkish Government on the policy of the Continent. The Triple Alliance, he thinks, has undoubtedly benefited by the new state of things, because it has never been the dupe of the promises of the Young Turks, and also because it has no interest in their realisation. Italy has much the same influence as before under the old régime in Albania. It is the same with Austria. As to Germany, for more than ten years she has constantly and systematically sacrificed the interests of the Christians and the Slavs to the influence which she desires to possess at Constantinople, and it is a matter of perfect indifference to her that the Macedonians protest and see themselves duped.

THE TRIPLE ENTENTE LOSING PRESTIGE.

It is otherwise with the Powers of the Triple Entente. They have certainly lost by the new régime, because they sincerely believed in the promises of the Young Turks. Under the Sultan, France, England and Russia were the protectors of all the Christians of Macedonia, and it is due to their combined action that a certain amount of progress towards liberty was being slowly but surely realised. The consuls of the Triple Entente then exercised in Macedonia an influence permanent and profitable to the Christians, but since the Governments of Paris, London, and St. Petersburg have given Turkey such large credit the situation has been transformed. The consuls of the Triple Entente have received a formal order from their embassies at Constantinople to look on but not

to take any action, and the prestige of the protecting Powers has suffered in consequence. Evidently there would be no need to regret any loss of prestige of the Powers of the Triple Entente had the Young Turks kept their promises, but given what is going on at Constantinople, and the removal to the profit of Turkism of all the Ministers more or less favourable to Ottomanism, one may expect a military dictatorship which would signify the bankruptcy of Young Turkey. When that day comes the questions of Albania and Macedonia will come up for settlement in a manner much more acute, and France, England, and Russia will find themselves again in the necessity to intervene. They will have to recover their lost ground, and the effort which it will cost them to obtain this result will show the extent of the mistake they seem to have made.

"THE PICKED HALF-MILLION."

PROGRESS OF THE COSMOPOLITAN MOVEMENT.

THE *Cosmopolitan Student*, published in Madison, Wisconsin, by the Corda Frates Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, is one of the most cheering signs of the times. It shows that the university youth of the world, whom I have described as "the picked half-million," on whom the future depends, are waking up to a sense of their responsibilities and of the opportunity that is now afforded them for internationalising the world. On the last day of last month the first German Cosmopolitan Club at Berlin, which has been founded largely by the energy of Mr. G. W. Nasmyth, held a great demonstration. In Berlin and Charlottenburg there are now 1,500 foreign students from twenty-two countries. At the opening meeting, which was addressed by Professor Munsterberg, students from fifteen different countries took part in the discussion. At the Get-acquainted meeting in February the students sang Chinese, Hungarian, Russian, German, and American songs.

The April number of the *Cosmopolitan Student* describes the arrangements made for a series of Canadian and American student tours through England. American students are going to travel through Britain from June 24th to September 30th in parties of twelve, the twelve weeks' tour costing each student only £25. Archdeacon Sinclair, the Colonial Secretary, Archbishop Bourne, Lord Strathcona and Lady Warwick are all interested in the scheme. The students will work on farms, slum in the East End, and see life as it is. Mr. H. W. Cross, Caxton House, is running the party.

THE snow mountains of New Guinea, how they were attacked and captured by his mountaineering expedition, is told in vivid style by Dr. H. A. Lorenz in the May *Geographical Journal*. There are portraits of the mountain Papuans, and pictures of mountain scenery, that add greatly to the charm of the narrative.

CHURCH AND STATE IN PORTUGAL.

WRITING in the *Oxford and Cambridge Review* on this subject, "Silva Doria" does not spare the Minister of Justice, Sr. Affonso Costa. He is described as "indefatigable, versatile, a great orator, a magnetic character," so like our Chancellor of the Exchequer that he has been often called by his admirers "The Lloyd George of Portugal." He is a successful demagogue, but he is not strong. He is "very childish and primitive, and not at all to be dreaded." His education has been very incomplete. "A negative hatred of the Church is more prominent in him than a positive love of the people." He has no programme but anti-clericalism, and even as an anti-clericalist he is a failure. He is "extremely vain and ambitious," but "without common sense." Had he dissembled his intense hatred for Christianity he might have worked on many factors present in Portugal to create a schismatic Church.

He has employed almost half the army in arresting priests for reading a mild and innocent pastoral which he had forbidden, and "as the great majority of the soldiers are fervent Roman Catholics, their repugnance to the Government must be now very near the point of mutiny." The arrest of all the priests in the great diocese of Oporto and their conveyance into that city as prisoners was "scarcely the act of a sane man." He probably meant to show the clericalist North his power. He has only succeeded in creating a great deal of sympathy for the clergy, which has sometimes found vent in riotous resistance. In his treatment of the Bishop of Oporto, Dr. Barroso, he has injured himself and made the bishop more popular. The writer says that by their intolerance and want of balance the Portuguese Republicans have signed the death warrant of the new régime. "Before many months have passed Lisbon may witness the return of the monarchy. But it is more probable that Lisbon will see several Republican administrations, each worse than its predecessors, until finally the country falls under the iron rule of a military dictator."

POSITIVIST ACHIEVEMENTS.

Mr. S. H. Swinny gives in the *Positivist Review* for June his impressions from a recent visit to the Portuguese Republic. His Positivist principles naturally induce sympathy with Positivist fathers of the new Republic. He says of the President, Dr. Braga, he heard little but praise. "A chief of a State who refuses to occupy any official residence, who lives in his own modest house in the suburbs, unnoted in the Directory, and unconnected with the telephone, is something new in Portugal." Of Dr. Affonso Costa even Mr. Swinny confesses that, "to speak openly, there are some things in the legislation which he has proposed that seem inequitable or unnecessary." Nevertheless, he says:—

In one respect, the absence of corrupt advancement in the public service, the present Government affords a splendid contrast to its predecessors. By its honesty it has gained the confidence of the business community. If it falls, it will fall, not because of the many things it has done well, or the few

things it has done ill, but because it has been unable to fulfil the extravagant expectations of the people. It has not been able to work miracles.

As regards labour, few Governments have done so much in so short a time. Trade Unions and strikes have been legalised. The Military Conscription has been made equal for all classes. A weekly day of rest has been established for almost all workers. The shops are now as much shut in Lisbon on Sunday as in London, while formerly they were almost all open—a curious result of the legislation of the Republic.

POSITIVISM AND MONISM.

In an article in the *Positivist Review* on Nature worship, which he regards as the legitimate survival of fetishism, Mr. Frederic Harrison thus states the relation between Positivism and Monism:—

But in a philosophy so real and so scientific as that of Positivism, no such *Monism* is possible. Everything is *dual*—the *ego* and the *non-ego*, the objective and the subjective, Man and the World, Man and Humanity, Induction and Deduction, Statics and Dynamics, Order and Progress, the Past and the Future, Man and Woman, Material and Spiritual. Positivism knows no absolute, metaphysical *Oneness*. Positivism rejects any Monistic creed, any Monistic philosophy or worship. It rejects even the Monism of Humanity. It would be unworthy of Humanity to pretend to any independence whatever, any autonomy, to say nothing of any fantastic autocracy.

What he says of humanity as an object of worship is candid, if not convincing:—

Humanity, *ipso facto*, implies a being made up of infinitely numerous, different, and very imperfect beings, all dependent every instant of time on the earth on which they live and on the celestial circle in which they breathe. The slightest variations of either, the tearing and cracking of the earth's crust, or a new combination of the gases in the atmosphere, or a change in the rotation of the solar system might in an instant annihilate the entire human race.

We have never said that Humanity could be compared with God, or could replace the idea of God. The two states of thought are distinct. *If the belief in an Omnipotent Creator were still a living and efficient guide to conduct and human life, we should have heard little of a religion of Humanity.*

Humanity is not Absolute, nor Perfect, nor Omniscient, nor Omnipotent, and thus is happily not chargeable with that for which Omniscience and Omnipotence must be responsible. Nor does it exclude all other objects of gratitude and reverence. It is indeed a glorified form of what we mean by Patriotism. It is a vast extension of patriotism to the whole human brotherhood.

The sentence which we have put into italics will be of interest to Theists.

What Americans Read.

In the *Chautauquan* for May the following figures are quoted as to the output of books in America. In 1898, 4,885 new books and editions were issued. In 1910 this number had risen to 13,470. The percentage of increase was lowest in education and language, 38; in law, 49; in fiction, 80; whereas in domestic and rural the increase had been 618 per cent.; in useful arts 580 per cent.; in philosophy 451 per cent.; in physical and mathematical science 350 per cent. The total number of books published in England last year is said to be 10,304. Germany now publishes about 14,000 books annually. The writer observes, "We may be a newspaper- and cheap-magazine-reading people; still we read good solid books also, old and new, original and translated."

IN RUSSIAN PRISONS.

BY AN EX-PRISONER.

MADAME VERA FIGNER, who herself has passed twenty-one years of her life in a Russian prison, has contributed to *La Revue* of May 1st an article by which she desires to draw public attention to the present condition of the Russian prisons

HUNGER, DISEASE, AND DEATH.

When she and others were imprisoned in 1884 the party consisted of forty-eight prisoners; in 1890 death had reduced the number to twenty-eight, and in 1896 to twenty-four. The Russian and the foreign Press has frequently published saddening details concerning the Russian prisons. According to a declaration made to the Duma by the Minister of Justice the penitentiary population in 1904 was 91,720; in April, 1909, the number was nearly doubled. But in 1910 there were more than 200,000 confined in accommodation for only 104,000. Thus, there is no room for rest.

At one Siberian prison the 300 political prisoners have to sleep in relays—half of them from eight to two, and their comrades from two to eight. In some prisons prisoners sleep on and under the tables, and there are no mattresses, pillows, or blankets. It is often impossible to put a foot down without treading upon someone. Only one change of linen is allowed, and the washing is done once a week—without soap. Worst of all is the calamity of hunger. Not a single prison exists where hunger is not chronic, and the prisoners a prey to all sorts of maladies and epidemics, particularly typhus, tuberculosis, and scurvy. One prison is notorious for syphilis, infection being spread by means of the linen, which is imperfectly washed in common, and then distributed indiscriminately.

TORTURES.

Besides hunger, disease, and death, the cruelty of the dungeon is inflicted for the most trifling peccadillo. At the Orel prison, which is far from other human habitation, the cries of the victims of corporal punishment never reach human ears. The administration seems to have retained the instincts of the savage ferocity of primitive man. After the October manifesto promising to the Russian people human and citizen rights, not a day now passes which does not bring the shameful news of corporal punishment in the prisons. In December alone there were fifty-nine such cases in one prison. There are other miseries too. Though a prisoner's time may have expired, there will be great delay in relieving him of his chains. The visits of relatives are a vain word for the majority, and correspondence is practically prohibited.

RIGHTS OF PRISONERS.

In July, 1909, the English people devoted a Sunday to prayers for the Russian prisoners, and Dr. Clifford concluded his stirring address with the petition that

the Lord would raise up a new Moses to restore the Russian people from the desert of slavery to the promised land of liberty. But while the English prayed, would it not be well to seek more energetic means to alleviate the fate of the prisoners in Russia? Does the great army of human beings languishing in Russian prisons not stir the emotions of the whole civilised world? Prison will always remain prison, but the prisoner is still a human being, with a right to sufficient food and a bed, and treatment which is neither ignoble, ferocious, nor humiliating.

EMIGRATION TO SCOTLAND!

MR. BALFOUR, as quoted in *Scotia* for Whit Sunday, voiced the general impression when he said, "The movement of population is as continuous from Scotland to the outer world as is the stream from the Euxine Sea to the wider ocean. There is no return current, except, indeed, when Scotsmen have made their fortunes." Mr. H. G. M'Creath pronounces this to be "an absolute misrepresentation of facts":—

On the evidence of the census returns, the population of Scotland for a considerable number of years past has always been non-native to the extent of from nine to eleven per cent., or a larger percentage than any other European kingdom. The population of England is generally non-native to the extent of about three per cent. France is non-native to very little more. The populations of other European countries, with the exception of Switzerland (which is a political asylum, and in which, moreover, the land is full of tourists at the time the census is taken) are non-native to the extent of only one or two per cent. The population of the U.S.A. is non-native to the extent of only twelve per cent., so that Scotland is really a country in which there is, relatively to population, more immigration than there is in any other country on earth, except Switzerland and the United States, and possibly two or three British colonies.

POLES AND ITALIANS FLOCKING IN.

Still more surprising is another statement of Mr. M'Creath:—

If you start westward from Edinburgh and travel through the industrial districts, you will find the non-Scottish element everywhere, and you will find it increasing, too, with phenomenal rapidity. In the mining villages and oilwork villages of the shalefield, you will find a very large Irish population. I know one village within twenty miles of Edinburgh with a population of 1,500 in which two-thirds of the population are Irish. In a neighbouring village about half-a-mile distant you will find a considerable colony of Poles. There is also a surprising number of Italians. As you work your way westward across Lanarkshire you will find the foreign element perceptibly increasing, and you find it very prominent indeed in the mining villages of Ayrshire, especially in and around the district of Cumnock. The Poles are rapidly becoming a formidable colony in the district, and you will always find their names in profusion in the police news of the Ayrshire newspapers.

Further, we are told that there are 135,000 English people in Scotland, or 3 per cent. of the population. At the same census of 1901 there were 316,000 Scots in England, 1 per cent. of the population of England. Two hundred thousand Irish people are estimated to be in Scotland, or nearly 5 per cent. of the population.

THACKERAY'S UNPUBLISHED TRAVELS.

IN the hitherto unpublished narrative by Thackeray which his daughter, Lady Ritchie, contributes, under the head of "Cockney Travels," to *Harper's* for June, occurs much that will be a joy to every lover of English, of Thackeray, and of our own beautiful country.

THACKERAY'S REVERENCE.

After a humorous account of his horror of passing through the railway tunnels, he recounts his visit to Bristol Cathedral. He says:—

The moment the anthem was over, the organist (or a respectable person in black whom I took to be the organist) slunk down the loft-stairs, and gave a smooth to his hat and went his way. He did not wait for the prayer. It has always been a wonder to me how people ever dare to do such a thing—turning their backs upon What no man writing lightly in a magazine has a right to name. I would lay a wager, however, that if a man were asked to dine with a duke he would not leave the table the moment he had eaten enough—he would wait at least until he had the signal for rising. It is only in cathedrals that gentlemen and ladies permit themselves this act of impertinence—dropping in just to the part of the feast they like, and then sauntering out again, as if they had honoured the place by coming at all. I was pleased to see a little ragged beggar-boy with naked feet, who sat humbly in the transept, and waited very attentively all the service through; and I should like to have been a great prince, and to have taken him to a broker's shop, and have given him a handsome suit of clothes with brass buttons, and the best pair of bluchers in all Bristol. As it was, I presented him with a slight donation of twopence, at which gift he seemed very much surprised. He would not have come there to beg, that is clear, for there were only four for a congregation besides himself.

If the Dean and Chapter of each of our cathedrals were to print this extract in large type, and put it in prominent places about the building, the irreverence of visitors to cathedral services might be rebuked and perceptibly repressed.

TABERNACULAR PHRASES.

Again he objects to the language of an old tramp:—

He had a little store of matches by which he made believe to get a livelihood, and accepted a sixpence with perfect willingness, uttering at the same time a long string of tabernacular phrases which were by no means too pleasant to hear. Well, the lay preachers of fancy denominations have done this for us, and the most sacred of all names, which a man ought to go down on his knees before he uttered, is banded about by every prating vagabond with a familiarity that makes one sad to hear.

THACKERAY ON THE WYE.

Wordsworth's immortal lines on the sylvan Wye compel no small curiosity to see what the great prose artist of English society can say about the same scene. He frankly confesses that all description is vain of the thousand delightful scenes that greet the traveller along the banks of the Wye, and of the view at Tintern. But Thackeray's account must be quoted:—

The river itself on which you look down flows through a peaceful flat of rich green pasture, on which diminutive cows are beheld grazing, and over which the sunshine and the shadow of the clouds chase each other as if in play. This table-land is walled round, too, by hills on the farther side; some of which slope partly down toward it, being covered from head to foot with noble verdure, while elsewhere long purple ridges of rock rise

up abruptly, their sides adorned here and there with creepers or scarred with huge fissures down which water has made its way. Above the rocks and their dark crests of trees extend in a long flashing line the Channel and the Severn, and in the extreme distance the soft purple-grey hills of Gloucestershire stretch far away. There is almost every kind of natural beauty to be found along this little tract of country. The rocks as tall, the fields as green, the woods as rich, the river as meandering, as heart can desire; and if we were hinting humbly to find a fault it would be that the rocks do not look severe enough for rocks; they look like good-natured old guardians of the valley, rather than grim tyrants of it—as if they could not help smiling at the incomparable beauty and peacefulness of the scene round about. As for the foliage, there must have been at least a thousand different greens in that glorious palette, which Nature set for painting the scene, and the eye gazing on the wonderful difference and harmony of them is delighted and charmed, not dazzled or fatigued, with those brilliant variations which the great Master of all artists plays for our delight.

Of Tintern Abbey he says, characteristically, that the monks, "these cowed Epicureans," must have been the finest gentlemen in Europe:—

The whole place speaks of happy graceful reveries and pleasant contemplation. The landscape round about is beautiful enough to charm and satisfy the eye—green, peaceful, plentiful, full of grace—orchards thick with fruit, fields covered with corn and fresh clover, a noble stream not too wide nor deep, but full of fish and beautifully clear—pleasant brooks and hills girding the valley round, and in the midst of it this noble structure. With such a delightful scene before him, a man could hardly wish for wider prospects, or even for sublimity and grandeur.

A GARDEN FOR THREE-HALFPENCE A WEEK.

IN the *Local Government Review* for May Mr. Raymond Unwin discusses the effect of town planning on the housing problem. He sums up his calculation by saying:—

It would be possible, under the circumstances we have taken, to reduce by half the number of houses which may be built upon an acre, to leave for the landowners the same increment value on their land, and to give to the tenant for a weekly rental of 10d, a plot containing 423 square yards in place of the plot containing 172 square yards for which they must pay 8½d. For the additional 1½d. per week, therefore, it would be possible for the cottage tenant on the areas surrounding growing districts to substitute for their scrap of backyard a respectable garden sufficient to grow a large amount of the vegetables they require, to provide ample space for air and sunlight to their dwelling, and to afford their children a playground. Can it be believed that if the choice were offered to even the poorest tenants they would not gladly pay this minute extra rent for such very substantial advantages?

Mr. Unwin adds that the death-rate would be greatly reduced. The evidence of such places as Bournville, Port Sunlight, Farswick and Letchworth, where the houses do not in any part exceed about ten to the acre, show a death-rate something like half the usual urban district death-rate. In the Garden City, Letchworth, in 1910 the death-rate per thousand was 4·2, the infantile mortality 54·5 per thousand births.

THE May issue of the *Bookman* is a Bible Tercentenary Number, containing an article on the English Bible by Mr. Thomas Seccombe and a large number of illustrations of the translators and their work.

"THE GRAND SOCIALIST OF ARABIA."

THE KORAN A HANDBOOK OF SOCIAL REFORM.

A MOST interesting and thought-provoking series of articles on Islam and Socialism is appearing in the *Hindustan Review* (Allahabad), from the pen of an eloquent Mohammedan barrister, Mr. Mushir Husain Kidwai.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE FOR SALVATION.

He proclaims aloud that the Prophet was the first practical social reformer, the pioneer of democracy, and Islam is the great affirmation of the fundamental principles of a fraternal Socialism. He was the first religious founder who gave universal suffrage a foundation:—

The Koran repeatedly says:—Whether a Believer, a Jew, a Christian, or a Sabeen (fire-worshipper), he who believes in God, the Last Day, and *acts aright*, his reward is with his God, he should neither fear nor be grieved. This unique teacher annihilated every distinction between man and man. The distinction of colour and country, race and rank, and even that of creed was obliterated by the grand socialist of Arabia and the cause of socialism furthered in its every branch—political, economic, administrative, domestic, and even religious.

HIS SOCIALISTIC LAWS.

Mr. Kidwai says:—

By his judicious laws of inheritance Mohammed made the existence of territorial magnates or a line of multi-millionaires impossible. Every property of a deceased Musalman is divided into parts, there being no system of primogeniture in Islam. The property does not descend to any single heir either male or female, but to all the relatives of a deceased person. The wife gets a substantial share, and in some cases even the parent of the wife. No person can devise more than one-third of his property either to a relation or to an outsider. But endowments to public or charitable purposes of the whole property have been freely allowed and encouraged under the name of *waqf*. The policy of the great legislator was to divide wealth and property in the country as evenly as possible and thus to create equality between all citizens in social status and to afford to all equal opportunities. With this object in view, Islam also made it legally incumbent upon the rich to give over to the national fund or to deserving people at least one-fortieth part of their annual income. Socialism in Islam has gone even to this extent, that when a man leaves his field fallow for some time his neighbour acquires a right to cultivate it as public property. On the principle that all human beings are brothers and should help one another in need, Islam interdicted usury or interest of any kind.

HIS MORAL REFORMS.

Mr. Kidwai exults as he recalls the fact that Mohammed proclaimed tidings of grievous torment for those who treasure up gold and silver, that he cursed those who made corners in grain, and that he absolutely prohibited gambling of every kind in order to prevent any man getting wealthy at the expense of his less fortunate brother. His guiding principle was the greatest good of the greatest number and the subordination of the one to the many:—

Mohammed miraculously metamorphosed the whole Arabian society by masterly introducing the principles of true Socialism in almost every phase of human life. He came and brightened the gloomy aspect of the whole world by inspiring Humanity, through a universal faith, with the loftiest conceptions of Divinity and purest ethics of duty. If Arabia owes its glory to Socialism, the world owes its to Islam. And Socialism and Islam both were perfected by Mohammed.

NATURAL HISTORY IN THE PSALMS.

WRITING in the *Treasury* for June, Canon Horsley gives us the first part of a very interesting article on Natural History in the Psalms.

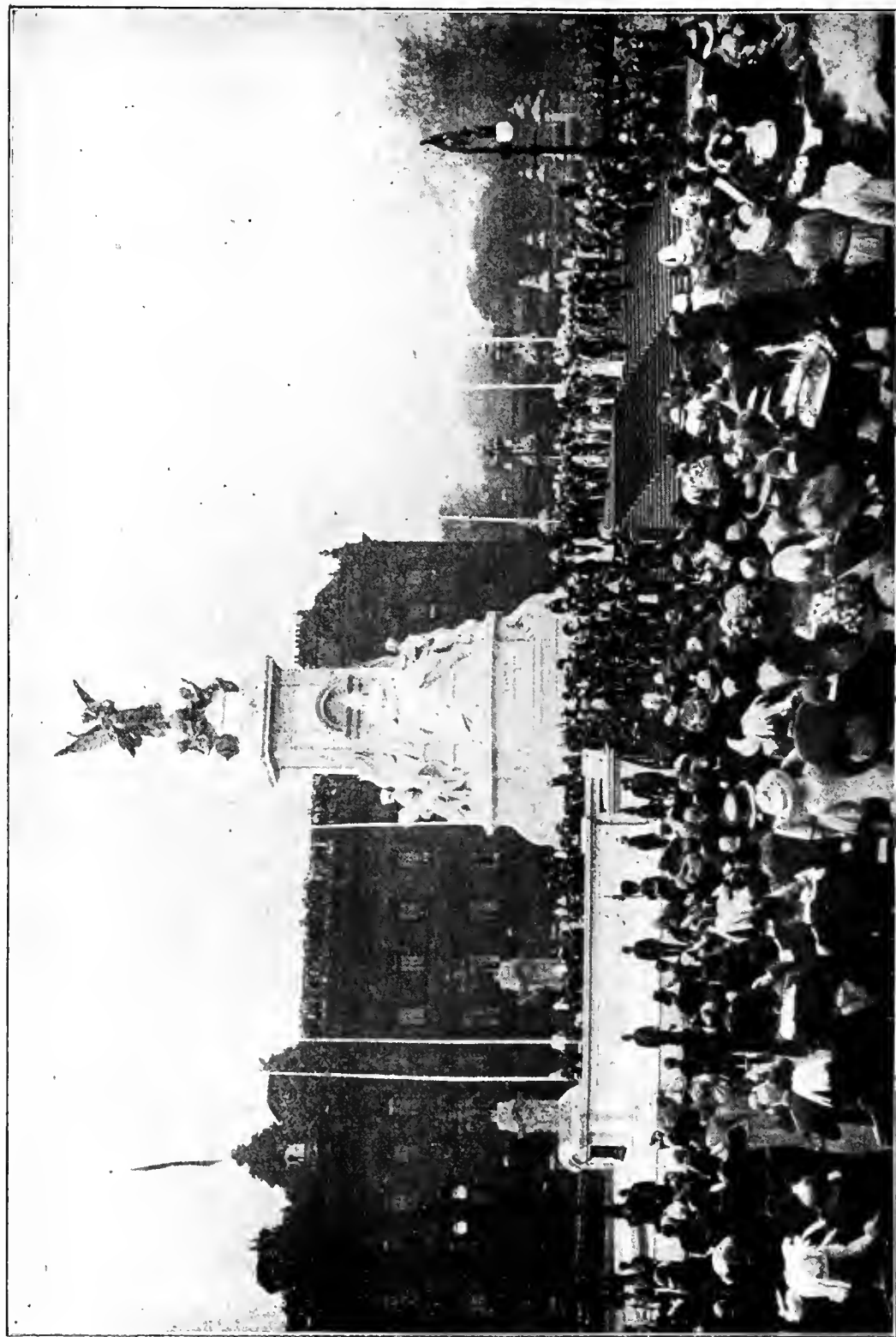
Though the Israelites were a people who made their mark in war and in commerce, in law and in equity, they had their limitations. Beauty impressed them less than grandeur, and even in their poetry the sweet sounds and lovely sights of Nature are less than we should expect. With the exception of the Song of Solomon there is little evidence of Nature study, or of inspiration from natural beauty.

To all the Psalmists flowers are practically non-existent, while nearly every reference in the Psalms to natural history is to man's dominion over creation—to his possession of profitable flocks and herds, and to his arts in capturing the wild beast or birds, or to his fear of the more savage or powerful beasts. The lion and the sheep stand out as the object of fear and the object of care, and the references to these two equal nearly all other references to all other living creatures put together. The multitude of camels as beasts of burden impresses travellers who land at Haifa, and that they were commonly used in olden times is evident from the six thousand possessed by Job and by their being named in seventeen Books of the Old Testament. It is therefore surprising to find that their existence is ignored in the Psalms.

Nor is there any mention in the Psalms of such common shepherds' foes as the leopard, the bear, and the wolf. The lion appears in ten of the Psalms, both actually and metaphorically, as a cunning, cruel, and powerful enemy.

Considering the multitude of references to horses in the Old Testament, mainly as used in war, it is odd that the horse should only be mentioned four times in the Psalms. The only mention of the ass is that of the wild asses (Psalm civ. 11). The mule is only once mentioned (Psalm xxxii. 9). The hart and the hind of Scripture are probably the fallow deer. What unicorns may be is doubtful. Domestic cattle are, of course, frequently mentioned in Scripture; their multiplication was an evidence of national prosperity. In the Psalms there are twenty references to sheep and only three to goats. The dog as the friend of man is a modern and northern conception. The Bible has no good word for dogs. When we come to sheep an utter change of tone is apparent. In the Psalms there are nineteen references to them. We have the flock of the pasture, sacrifices, abundance of sheep as a sign of prosperity, etc. The Bible rings with songs, but they are not those of birds.

"At the Outposts of the Empire" is the title of an interesting paper by Frank Elias in the *Sunday at Home* for June, which tells how the ministry of the Christian religion is carried to the remotest scenes of our countrymen's activity. Mr. W. Scott King tells of the evangelistic work of Mr. Frank Swainson amongst the American Indians.



Photograph by

Topical Press.

THE UNVEILING OF THE QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL BEFORE BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Ceremony was performed by King George, and the German Emperor was present.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

THE SCULPTOR'S ACCOUNT OF HIS HANDIWORK.

THE Memorial to Queen Victoria in front of Buckingham Palace, unveiled last month by King George in the presence of the Kaiser, cost £100,000 and took nine years to construct. The sculptor, Sir Thomas Brock, R.A., had already executed statues of Queen Victoria for London, Worcester, Birmingham, Carlisle, Hove, and Belfast, also at Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, Cape Town, and Brisbane, besides busts at Oxford and Liverpool. He never seems to have tired of modelling Queen Victoria. In the *Pall Mall Magazine* he explains how he conceived the National Memorial and how he realised his conception:—

HOW THE SCULPTOR'S IDEAS EXPANDED.

"I conceived the idea of making a great base, placing upon it figures symbolising Peace and Progress, Courage and Patriotism, Labour, and other attributes of the British people, on which the Throne has from early times been built up and still rests; then to surround the whole with fountain basins, with water flowing down cascades into them, as an allegory of the sea which encompasses our island; in addition to decorate the retaining walls of the fountains with subjects representing the sea power of the nation. I subsequently carried out the same idea in the pews at the corners of the base of the pedestal, and the decorations of the standard lamps. At the bases of the latter are dolphins and seaweed, whilst higher up are branches of the oak tree, with a ship at the top of each lamp.

"My ideas naturally expanded. The four winged lions, shown in the sketch model, were subsequently changed to four standing lions, representing 'Power,' each being

supported by a figure; the two on either side of the front steps being a woman holding aloft an olive branch of 'Peace,' and a man with a torch signifying 'Progress,' whilst those at the back represent 'Agriculture' and 'Manufacture'—the former a woman with a sheaf of wheat and sickle and the latter a smith with a leathern apron, resting on his sledge hammer. I first intended to decorate the outer side of the retaining walls with friezes in low relief of representations of the Navy and Army in a series of more or less realistic designs, but I found the space too limited. I decided on a purely allegorical theme, with figures of Tritons, sea nymphs, and dolphins, as being a more appropriate representation of the maritime power of the Empire. Over the arches of the fountains are reclining figures in bronze; those on the south side, a woman with a ship and a man with a helmet, representing the Navy and Army, typify 'Courage,' and those on the north side, a man with a dynamo, 'Science,' and a woman with a palette, 'Art,' together represent 'Intelligence.'

THE SYMBOLICAL SUBJECTS.

"Two broad flights of steps lead up to a wide circular plateau, on which the great central feature is placed. My conception has been to produce the great Queen seated on a throne in front of a massive and lofty pedestal, surrounded by symbolism of those virtues for which she was so renowned. On either side of the pedestal are groups representing 'Truth' and 'Justice,' whilst at the back is another group symbolising 'Motherhood,' a woman caressing three children. 'Truth,' a winged figure, holds a mirror, whilst at her feet on one side is seated a woman searching archives, and on the other a boy holding a sheaf of palms, whilst the escutcheon on the pedestal at the back is engraved with three lamps. 'Justice,' also a winged figure, clasping a sword with one hand, is in the act of raising a crouching nude woman with the other; a boy holds a pair of scales. The same symbol of Justice is also portrayed on the escutcheon above. Over the enriched cornice of the pedestal are two eagles with outspread wings, which ever since the time



Photograph by]

Motherhood.

[Koester.



Photograph by]

Justice.

[Koester.

of the Romans have been symbols of 'Empire.' Above them, on a superbase, I have placed two seated figures—on the right being 'Courage,' and on the left 'Constancy,' whilst above these again, and surmounting the whole monument, is a winged figure of 'Victory,' standing upon an orb; she points heavenwards with her right hand and holds a palm in the other."

The first sketch-model was designed by Sir Thomas Brock in three weeks, and as soon as the scheme was approved he at once proceeded to make a working-model to a scale of one-tenth the size of the actual monument. This was carefully modelled in clay, and by the month of June, 1902, a plaster cast of it was ready to be submitted to the late King for his gracious approval.

The sculptor first produces his design in clay. A mould is then taken of it in plaster, and by pouring liquid plaster into the mould a cast of the figure is obtained. A block of marble is next placed beside the plaster cast, and by means of an instrument called a "pointer" numerous small holes are drilled into the marble, indicating the depth to which the marble has to be roughly cut. Afterwards the sculptor finishes the figure with his chisel.

THE STATUE OF THE QUEEN.

The colossal statue of the Queen, on account of its size, had to be composed of several blocks of marble, but they have been so cleverly put together that the joints can scarcely be seen. As already stated, the plaster model was made to a scale of half the size for the convenience of modelling. "This necessitated," said Sir Thomas, "the employment of a certain number of Italian workmen, for in making the measurements of the marble double the size of the plaster model a special system of pointing had to be resorted to. This is known as 'compass-pointing,' a very delicate operation, requiring the greatest exactitude."

The principal statue—namely, that of the Queen—is as seated 13ft. high. It has been produced to the scale of 18ft. 6in.—that is to say, the figure, if standing upright, would be this height. The other figures are smaller. The memorial occupies a circular space measuring 200ft. in diameter, and its extreme height is 82ft. More than two thousand tons of the finest and most durable Sicilian marble, brought from Carrara for the figures and architectural features, have been incorporated in the monument, some of the largest blocks of marble weighing at least twenty-five tons apiece. Upwards of eight hundred tons of granite were employed in the structure of the two flights of steps and the paving of the circular plateau. In addition, when all the bronze figures are completed, some seventy tons of this metal will have been used.

The water is supplied by shallow wells in the gravel at the end of the lake in St. James's Park, augmented from the lake itself, the quantity required being 108,000 gallons per hour. This is provided by engines specially erected at the pumping station in the park, and after the water has passed over the cascades into the basins it flows into the west end of the lake.

THE STRUGGLE FOR WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, writing in the *English-woman* for June, says:—

The overwhelming strength of the Women's Suffrage question is demonstrated by the following analysis of the division of last month. When the pairs are added to those who voted, and an addition is also made of six members (all in favour of the Bill) who desired pairs but could not obtain them, the respective weight of the Suffragists and Anti-suffragists is as follows:—

174 Liberals for Women's Suffrage to 48 Liberals against.	
79 Conservatives "	86 Conservatives "
31 Nationalists "	9 Nationalists "
32 Labour Men "	0 Labour Men "

The question is how long will Parliament go on giving enormous and ever-increasing majorities in favour of the principle of Women's Suffrage without going on to embody it in practical legislation?

A MESSAGE TO OUR DOMINIONS:

"WE DO NOT DESPAIR OF OURSELVES."

THE contrast between the opinions prevailing in different layers of English society often asserts itself. A striking instance occurs in the *World's Work* for June. At the present time the working classes of the United Kingdom are exuberant with the joy of the thought that at last they are coming to their kingdom. Old-Age Pensions actual, national insurance promised, and a host of other reforms near at hand to abolish poverty and reduce sickness—all make them feel that the national life is on the eve of enormous advance. But here is the Editor of the *World's Work*, representing perhaps middle-class opinion, assuming in his message of England to the Empire an almost painfully apologetic tone. His message is "that we do not despair of ourselves." He says:—

Upon our backs we have the German navy, the problem of poverty, and the rivalry of foreign traders gifted with a dynamic energy that we do not possess and have never possessed at any moment in our famous history. To cheer us we have the knowledge that our people are, individually, the best in the world, whenever they are properly bred, properly educated, properly fed, set properly to work and fairly pitted against the naked force of facts.

We must ask them to believe that from these troubled islands we still send out the rulers of a large fraction of mankind, that we possess the most able and upright judiciary, the most incorruptible civil service, the most devoted sailors, and soldiers and clergymen, the most self-sacrificing district administrators, the most industrious workmen, and even the most successful business men, that there have been at any time in our history.

The editor would tell our Colonial cousins of the waste of human excellence which is going on in our midst:—

Many thousands of boys are growing up with excellent intelligence; courage, vigour, strength of body, and cleanliness of mind, and a priceless habit of duty and discipline, with no prospect before them except the problem of what in the world to do for their livelihood.

IF THE ENGLISH LEFT INDIA.

IN a charming story of a Sikh of the Sikhs in the June *Cornhill*, Major G. F. MacMunn incidentally mentions what this Sikh officer said to him:—

"Pah, Bengal!" quoth he; "if the English leave the country, we would see to it that there be neither a merchant nor a virgin left in Bengal in a month." From which saying, again, I saw why India needs the English, chatter the B.A.'s never so wisely. The good English must keep the peace for the millions who cannot keep it for themselves.

The opinion of two Afghan brothers was also taken. One said:—

"Ho! ho! Sahib," laughed he. "What should we do, eh? I will tell you. Atzul here, and young Wali Dad, who is with his regiment, we should raise fifty of our own and our fathers' retainers, Alizis and Gandapurs, and we should ride straight for Bikaner." "Ah," said I in my ignorance, "why for Bikaner?" "Because," said my friend the benevolent magistrate, "in Bikaner city all the rich Hindu merchants keep their treasure." "Yes, indeed," said the cavalry brother, "and the Hindu *banniah* women are the finest in India." And once again I saw clear that a country of conflicting races and religions needs a rule that has at its back the drawn sword and the galloper gun.

TWO CITY CENTENARIES.

THE ROYAL MINT AND LLOYD'S.

MR. HENRY LEACH, in his article entitled "The Heart of Things" in *Chambers's Journal*, mentions two City centenaries which occur this year—the Royal Mint and Lloyd's.

FLUCTUATIONS IN THE COINAGE.

In 1806 it was decided to remove the manufacture of coins from the Tower to a properly-equipped establishment on Tower Hill, and in 1811 the new building and all the machinery were ready for the purpose. Mr. Leach, who has examined many of the annual reports issued by the Comptroller of the Mint, gives some interesting particulars as to the supply and demand of coins. In 1902, 174,000 pounds' worth of five-pound pieces and 90,000 pounds' worth of two-pound pieces were made, but only very few of them were seen about. Yet in the same year nearly 80,000 of those five-pound and two-pound pieces were issued. It is said that many of them adorn the waists of native ladies in India, and that a lady of Jeypore wears two five-pound pieces in the form of earrings. In 1905 five million sovereigns were needed and supplied, but over a million old ones went back to the melting pot. A million and a half of half-sovereigns were coined, but almost as many were withdrawn. In the same year Scotland had no need of silver, but actually returned £44,000 in silver money.

AVERAGE LIFE OF COINS.

Another curious piece of information relates to the life of gold and silver coins. The mean life of a sovereign has declined from nearly twenty-eight years to a little over twenty-four, while the average life of the half-sovereign has fallen from sixteen years and a month or two to a year less. As to the silver coins, it is not surprising to learn that sixpences have the shortest life, and are returned to the Mint in the worst condition. Half-crowns become illegible in sixty-four years, florins in forty-five, shillings in forty-one, sixpences in twenty-eight, and threepences in thirty-two.

THE ISSUES OF 1910.

The number of coins issued each year varies considerably. In 1909 more than thirteen millions fewer were issued than in the previous year, the most striking decrease being in the department of sovereigns. In the year following the balance was much more than restored, there being a total increase of thirty-nine million coins. Of gold coins there were issued in all more than twenty-seven millions, of silver fifty-one millions, and of bronze forty-two millions, while in the overseas issues there were included nearly twelve millions of silver coins and over eighteen millions of nickel ones. The total face-value of all the new money issued was twenty-eight million pounds, while a little over three million pounds' worth was withdrawn from circulation.

INSURING A VALUABLE BABY.

Lloyd's, which has its headquarters at the Royal Exchange, recognises its centenary this year, as it was in 1811 that it developed on the lines on which it is now conducted. At Lloyd's you may insure against anything. Members of Parliament insure themselves against the loss of their seats at General Elections, and tradesmen and others affected by changes of Government insure against such changes. Recently the parents of an American baby, heir to twenty millions sterling, insured against the child's being kidnapped. A premium of twenty shillings per cent. was quoted to cover the payment of a total loss should the infant be kidnapped, and ten shillings per cent. to pay any ransom demanded up to £2,000, the child being warranted to take the air in the special ironclad perambulator in the form of a steel cage which had been specially constructed for it, and to be guarded by three private detectives.

THE DANGER OF FEMINISATION.

ANNIE G. PORRITT, in the *American Educational Review* for May, writes on the feminisation of our schools and its political consequences. She says that the feminisation of education is not confined to the United States. It is rapidly beginning to be felt in Great Britain. The American example, with which she chiefly deals, has therefore its warnings for us. She urges the political mischief of putting the training of our citizens into the hands of a class that are not in the full sense of the word citizens, and have no part or lot in the government of the country. Greece used her slaves as tutors for the sons of her freemen; Rome also put education into the hands of a slave class; naturally, the slave-taught youth lost the habit of government, and the glory of Greece and Rome departed. In the United States boys are left almost entirely to feminine influence during their most impressionable years. Fathers have almost abdicated their parental authority. It is the mother who rules the home and trains the boys as well as the girls. American mothers, the writer says, do their work well, but for citizenship the training of our boys is woefully incomplete. The experiment of democracy in the United States for more than a hundred years, under these conditions, is not satisfactory. The writer urges, either the boys must be taught by men, or women teachers must be enfranchised as well as men.

THE *Oxford and Cambridge Review* for the summer term opens with the editorial announcement of an intention to widen the scope of this quarterly, which will in future deal more fully than in the past with politics, both home and foreign, and with ecclesiastical matters, in order to be "of effective service to the allied causes of Churchmanship and of Conservatism." This, we suppose, is definite notice that the Review will represent not the Universities so much as the clerical and Tory sections of the same.

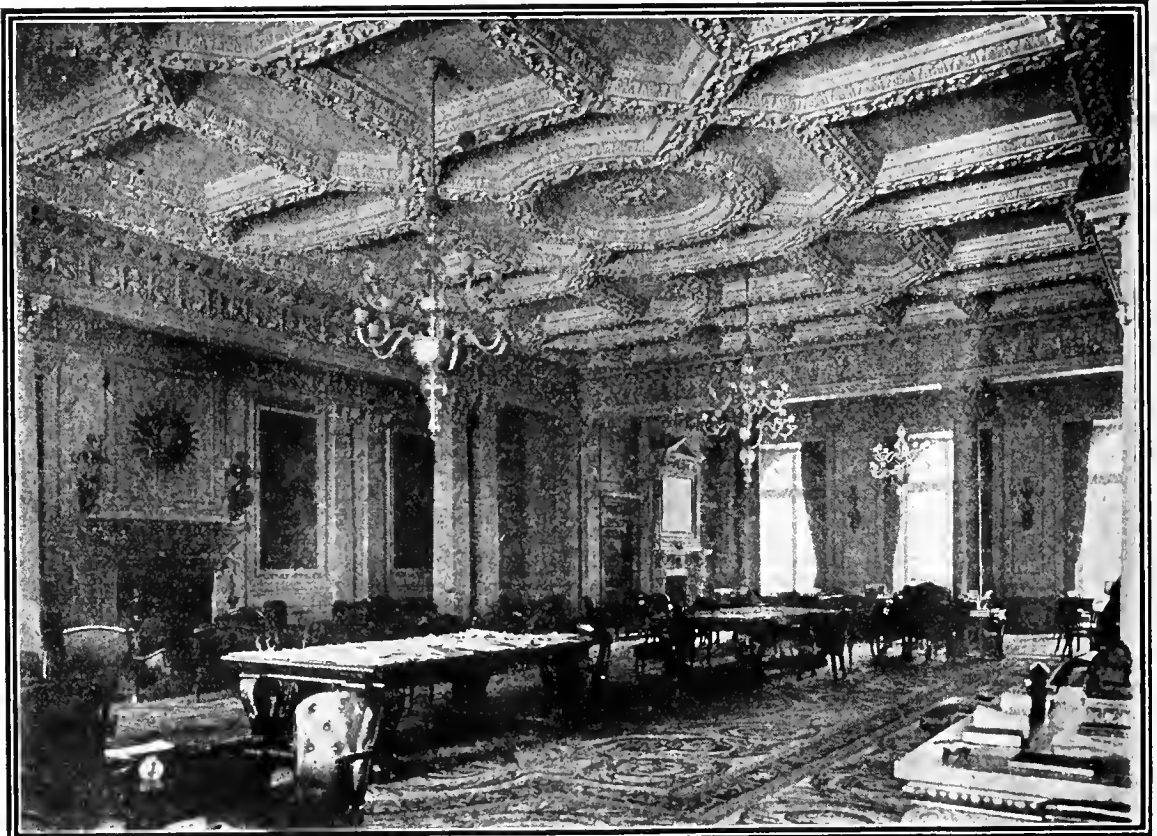
THE LAST WORD IN CLUB LUXURY.

IN the *Architectural Review* for May, Mr. A. R. Jemmett describes with sumptuous pictures the Royal Automobile Club in Pall Mall, on the site of the old War Office. He says that the new club building has been conceived on a scale of magnificence, and is the last word in club convenience and luxury. The illustrations bear out this description. The area is 228 feet by an average of 148 feet, fronting into Pall Mall and Carlton Gardens. Outwardly a stone structure, it is inwardly a network of steel, to which the stonework is only a casing. There are nearly two thousand tons of steelwork. The inside portions of most of the piers are hollow, and the space is utilised for ventilation, ducts, pipes, etc. The façade to Pall Mall has a rusticated ground floor story with deeply recessed semi-circular-headed windows and two floors above marked by an Ionic colonnade, the whole being crowned by a balustraded parapet.

The lounge is nearly 80 feet long by about 25 feet broad. The clubroom is nearly a hundred feet long by over 30 feet broad. The swimming bath is over 86 feet by 30 feet. There are more than a hundred bedrooms. The total cost is stated to have been more than a quarter of a million sterling.

Empire Investments.

THE *Financial Review of Reviews* for June has secured eminent showmen for the financial attractions offered by three great sections of our Empire to the would-be investor. The Duke of Argyll, former Governor-General of Canada, extols Canada as a field for investment; Lord Lamington, former Governor of Bombay, discusses investments in India, and Sir George Reid, High Commissioner of the Commonwealth, describes the advantages of investment in Australia.



By courtesy of the "Architectural Review."

Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall : The Club Room.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN FRANCE.

NOT A CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS.

To the mid-May number of the *Nouvelle Revue* M. E. Heurtault contributes a long article on Universal Suffrage in France.

THE FAMILY VERSUS THE INDIVIDUAL.

Not long ago M. Jacques Bertillon, we are told, wrote an article in a Paris paper to show that three-fourths of the people of France were excluded from political representation, and he concluded by declaring that the father of a family should be invested with electoral rights in proportion to the size of his family. Among the advantages of such a system of plural voting he pointed out that the introduction of the family spirit into political life would make it much more possible to deal with certain social problems, such as alcoholism. France, says M. Heurtault, has now had sixty years of universal manhood suffrage and government by the majority. But the formulas of one man one vote and the majority making the laws are not necessarily just because so simple. Out of one hundred electors fifty-one may be everything and forty-nine nothing.

VOTES FOR FAMILIES.

According to the writer, universal suffrage can only be worthy of the name when it represents the family capacity and interests. According to the census of 1901 there were in France some $8\frac{1}{2}$ million heads of families, representing (supposing all the parents to be alive) a population of about $35\frac{1}{2}$ millions. He compares this number with the $2\frac{1}{2}$ million bachelors who, according to the same census, enjoy electoral rights and proportionally much greater political power than the heads of families representing a population fifteen times as large. But other crying anomalies appear when the heads of families are classified according to the number of children they possess. French universal suffrage ignores the family entirely; for it the mother and the children do not exist. Nevertheless there are 11 million women over twenty-one whom the laws affect as they affect men, and it is no exaggeration to say that a large proportion of them have a more cultivated intellect and a better informed understanding of the needs and interests of the country than a large number of young citizens of twenty to thirty years of age. The bachelor represents only himself socially, the father represents himself and his wife and children. The father also represents the future, and the nation ought to acknowledge the best of its citizens, those who assure its future by providing it with vigorous children.

EDUCATION A NEGLIGIBLE QUANTITY.

But a nation requires something more than large families; it requires men of intelligence, knowledge, and character. The writer recognises that it would be impracticable to classify the electors according to intelligence and character, but he thinks it would not

be very difficult to classify them according to their intellectual culture. If it is possible to take diplomas as a sufficient criterion in the army, why not extend the system to the whole electorate? The result would show that the number of really educated citizens is very much lower than that of the illiterate voters, which only proves that the suffrages of educated men are negligible and that political power belongs mainly to those who are not educated at all or possess only a very rudimentary education.

PLEA FOR PLURAL VOTING.

The writer next considers the position of property, commerce, and industry under universal suffrage, and notes how these interests also are not specially considered. The same applies to the experience of age, which is outdistanced by the inexperience of youth. Universal suffrage professes to take into account the individual only, but even then does not represent all citizens. For it neither women nor the men in the army exist. The writer suggests that the Senate might in part be elected by the chambers of commerce, the learned societies, and professional syndicates. He would like a man over forty-five to have two votes, and he would give several votes to the heads of families, including widows.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION DEMANDED.

Writing in the *Revue de Paris* of May 1st, M. Georges Lachapelle rejoices that the principle of Proportional Representation has been accepted by the French people. Universal suffrage as at present practised requires radical and complete reform. The growing disorder in the public services, the administrative anarchy, the impotence of the legislature, the incoherence of parties who deal in haphazard fashion with the great social and economic problems requiring solution, and the persistent overlooking of the general interests in the country which has provoked the tragic Champagne conflict, all go to show that a change at any price is needed in the political system. In the interests of the Republic, liberty, and the country itself, electoral reform must be accomplished and Proportional Representation adopted without delay.

MRS. ALEC TWEEDIE, writing on "Women and Work" in the *Fortnightly Review*, says:—

To-day women sit in the Parliament Houses of Finland and Norway; soon they will probably do so in Holland and Denmark. France has women lawyers, America women clergymen. Women have received the Nobel prize. No fewer than six hundred women have taken Medical degrees in Great Britain alone. Others have become professors and lecturers to large classes.

America, often in the forefront of reform, has at the town of Hoonewell, Kansas, not only a woman (Mrs. Ella Wilson) as Mayor, but also a woman (Mrs. Rosa Osborne) filling the office of Chief of the Police.

Apparently women will never find their full scope or their wrongs redressed until they can command a voice in the country's affairs. The vote alone, it seems, will give them a proper status in the world.

THE PROTOTYPE OF 'MARGARET IN "FAUST."

GOETHE'S ALSATIAN IDYLL.

WRITING in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of May 1st on the real Margaret in Goethe's "Faust," M. Ernest Seillière defends Frederika Brion against various calumnies which have from time to time been published about her since Hermann Grimm discovered a certain resemblance between the character of Margaret and Frederika as described in Goethe's memoirs entitled "Truth and Poetry."

Frederika Brion was the daughter of the pastor of Sesenheim, a village in Alsace. In 1770, when Goethe was studying at Strasburg, a friend read aloud to him "The Vicar of Wakefield," and the story made a deep impression on his mind. The friend then proposed to introduce him to a real Pastor Primrose and his family, and in October of the same year he accompanied Goethe to the pastor's home at Sesenheim. Goethe was greatly attracted by Frederika, and, in fact, appears to have gone so far as to hold out to her a prospect of marriage. Ten months later, however, he seems to have been afraid of a marriage with the simple daughter of a village pastor, and she was abandoned. But the idyll caused Goethe some remorse, and in 1775, when he was working at "Faust," the memory of it still haunted him, says Grimm.

To what extent was "Faust" inspired by the souvenirs of Sesenheim? "Truth and Poetry" was not published till 1812, about six months before Frederika's death, and there is nothing to indicate that she ever saw the chapters relating to the early friendship with her. Would she indeed have recognised herself? It has long been established that most of the episodes of the Alsatian idyll were due rather to the imagination of Goethe the romancer than to the memory of Goethe as the historian of his own life. They belong to the "poetry" rather than to the "truth" of the famous autobiography. The Memoirs also refer to a letter of good-bye, and Goethe admits some personal culpability in the matter, making his life almost unbearable. Nevertheless he made literature of souvenirs and drama of his remorse, avowing that Marie in "Götz von Berlichingen" and Marie in "Clarijo" owe their origin to the Sesenheim pastor's daughter.

As soon as Goethe's own version of the Alsatian romance was made known to the world, many people professed to read between the remorseful lines the secret of the prototype of Margaret, and then it was that some supposed Frederika had suffered a like fate with Margaret, and malicious rumours about her became quite current. M. Seillière examines the evidence, if such it can be called, and considers that all the attempts which have been made to tarnish the fair name of Frederika have completely failed. Frederika's destiny was not in every detail similar to that of Margaret, and the legend making it coincide with that of Margaret is, according to him, pure invention.

ANCIENT CIVILISATION OF YUCATAN.

THE ignorant impression which still lingers in too many minds that the Americas were the home merely of savage or primitive tribes needs to be dispelled, and the *Bulletin of the Pan-American Union* is doing good service in dispelling it. In the April number, in the series on ancient temples and cities of the New World, there are reproductions by photograph of ruins and of models of Uxmal, the city of the Xius in Yucatan. The mere sight of the pictures reveals the high state of civilisation, and notably the architecture that then prevailed. Judging from its size and magnificence, the Xiu capital must have played a very important rôle in Yucatan before the Spanish conquest. The splendid temple stands on a pyramid over 80 feet high, and covers nearly an acre of ground. On a small terrace 19 feet high stands the Governor's palace, the most magnificent example of ancient American architecture extant to-day, 325 feet long, 39 feet wide, and 25 feet high. The exterior walls are decorated with an elaborate sculptural mosaic, in the making of which it is estimated that upwards of 20,000 sculptured pieces of stone, weighing as much as one hundred pounds, were used. In one of these very halls perhaps may have occurred the episode described by the historian wherein "one of the Lords of Uxmal condemned his own brother to be stoned to death for having violated a maiden, the prescribed punishment for which was death." There are remains also of the large reservoirs which supplied the city with water.

The jungle on either side for some little distance hides the wrecks of once imposing buildings:—

These buildings and their substructures have been literally torn asunder by trees. Creepers, vines, and bushes have so overgrown their sides that they look like wooded hillocks. Only on close examination does their real character appear, and it remains for the imagination to reconstruct their former glory. Palaces and temples glisten in the sunlight, with never the tread of sandled foot echoing through their empty courts, nor chant of white-robed priests sacrificing to offended gods.

"Second Wife Chastising."

In the *Oriental Review* for April a paper on Japanese women contains an account of a curious custom in vogue before the end of the sixteenth century among the uneducated classes:—

A divorced wife was expected to undertake what was called "second wife chastising." Should the divorcer marry again within a month, the divorcee was sure to enlist the services of sinewy girls and women from among her friends and relations, to the number of from twenty to a hundred, according to her station and influence. Thus prepared, the ex-wife would send word to the new one to prepare for an attack on a certain day and hour, mentioning the kind of weapons to be used, such as wooden swords or clubs. Men were not allowed to take part in the battle that ensued, decidedly business-like while it lasted. The women of those days boasted of the number of times they had participated in this "second wife chastising."

THE POST OFFICE AND PERIODICALS.

THE *English Illustrated Magazine* for May is moved to wrath and to malediction by the rule of the Post Office that penalises the monthly magazine publisher and subsidises the publisher of daily and weekly newspapers. I have been up against this for twenty years. It is more than twenty years since I went on a deputation to the Postmaster-General about it, and I have done a fair amount of vituperation. But the name of the newsagent is Legion, and they command votes in every constituency, whereas magazine publishers are few and nearly all live in London. So Postmaster-General after Postmaster-General admits the justice of our complaints and passes by on the other side. I wondered whether Mr. Samuel would have the nerve to face the trade. But he has gone the way of all the others. So the Post Office will go on carrying weekly trade journals weighing a couple of pounds to the uttermost ends of the land for a halfpenny, while it charges me twopence halfpenny to carry the REVIEW OF REVIEWS across the street. This is what the *English Illustrated Magazine* says:—

The excessive rate levied upon the postage of magazines is almost peculiar to England. In spite of the vaunted perfection of her postal organisation, her magazines pay a higher charge for carriage than any other civilised country. The American magazine proprietors enjoy a cheap postage on their publications of only one halfpenny per pound. Canada has advanced still further. Her rate for long-distance carriage is a farthing a pound, one-sixteenth of our own exaction, while she undertakes the delivery of printed matter within a distance of 300 miles for one-eighth of a penny to the pound.

The result of reducing the postage on British magazines to Canada was that in one year the weight of magazines and other print which passed from England to the Dominion increased nearly threefold. At home the number of journals carried by our Post Office has remained almost stationary during the last ten years when compared with the growth of population, the number circulated through the post in the United States has increased six-fold.

AN INCORRIGIBLE NON-CORRESPONDENT.

IN *Cornhill* for June Mr. Arthur Benson gives a character sketch of Henry Bradshaw, whose chief characteristic, he says, was "an immense vitality of affection, a power of loving not selfishly or desirously." This was his merit. He was always helping other men to do their work, but could never finish his own. In spite of his "vitality of affection"—

He used to give pain and cause misunderstanding by his inability to answer letters; indeed, he sacrificed one of his tenderest and most emotional friendships to this habit, sending no reply to reiterated letters of the most affectionate entreaty and remonstrance.

On one occasion, when he was travelling in France, he wrote to me two or three times a week. At another time nothing would extract an answer from him. He was unable at times to return any answer to an invitation, and it is a well-known anecdote how a friend of his, who had invited him to dinner and could get no reply, sent him two postcards, addressed to himself, on one of which was "Yes," and on the other "No," Bradshaw posted them both.

FOR AND AGAINST WOMEN'S LODGING-HOUSES.

THE *Englishwoman* for June reports that at the Conference arranged by the National Association for Women's Lodging Homes, which took place in the Guildhall, there emerged from the numerous speeches from varying points of view a general agreement that in large towns there is room not only for Women's Municipal Lodging Homes which shall afford safe and clean shelter for women able to pay 6d. a night, but also for homes maintained by private enterprise, and offering advice, sympathy, and sometimes free lodging to homeless women who are not sufficiently self-dependent for the greater freedom of the municipal home.

Against this conclusion Christabel Osborn protests vehemently in the *Contemporary Review*. If, she says, we create Rowton Houses for Women, "we shall have deliberately created a shifting, isolated, homeless class of women without family ties or family responsibilities, or any of those links to the community that lie at the roots of the social habit and are of the essence of civilised life." There is no need of such houses, she argues, for—

According to the recent report of Sir Shirley Murphy, the Medical Officer of the London County Council, on the night of February 18th-19th, 1910, out of 1,456 beds for women in common lodging-houses (this figure does not include the accommodation for women in mixed lodging-houses)—no less than 888 were unoccupied. He further states that in these lodging-houses "extended observation shows that about 35 per cent. of the authorised number of beds are unoccupied."

Even enthusiastic supporters of lodging-houses for women can hardly believe, in face of that 35 per cent. of empty accommodation already existing, that they could be established with any hope of success on such a gigantic scale.

The great evil, as experience has shown, alike of shelters and of cheap lodging-houses, is that they tend to become receptacles of social wreckage, quicksands of moral misery which drag down all who chance to set foot within.

But Miss Osborn admits that a safe refuge for women temporarily left stranded in London is needed. She proposes the establishment of two small lodging-houses for women, one in the neighbourhood of the big stations in North London, the other situated as conveniently as might be between Waterloo and London Bridge. The latter is the more urgently needed of the two; South London is much less well provided with homes, shelters and refuges than North London. The task would not be at all beyond the means of the philanthropic, and no woman should stay longer than a month.

Scribner's for June is a very entertaining number. Mr. Fullerton's impressions of America revisited, and Professor van Dyke's sketch of the poetry of Auguste Angellier, have been separately mentioned. General Funston gives a racy description of the trouble he had in licking into shape a regiment of raw recruits for the Philippine campaign. Mrs. Burton Harrison gives her recollections of the end of the revolution as it appeared in Richmond. The gardens of Louis XIV., described by Miss L. Gignoux, are illustrated by tinted pictures by F. W. Taylor. The poetry is good,

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE DOCTORS?

A CASE FOR CAREFUL DIAGNOSIS.

WHAT is the matter with the medical profession? The individual doctors whom I have the honour of knowing personally are sane, honourable gentlemen, who have hearts to feel for the sufferings of humanity, heads to realise the importance of recognising facts, and consciences which would make them profoundly uneasy if they did a mean, dishonourable action. But when from the individual practitioner we turn to the collective Faculty and examine the action of the profession as a whole, we are confronted by a melancholy spectacle of intellectual weakness and moral decay. The oak is not the only thing that withers first at the top.

ALARMING SYMPTOMS OF SENILE DECAY.

What Gog and Magog are about, to allow their patients to develop such manifest symptoms of softening of the brain and fatty degeneration of the heart, to say nothing of atrophy of the conscience, I do not know. But there is no doubt as to the symptoms. Still the seat of the malady may be capable of remedy on osteopathic principles. The heart may be sound and the brain clear, the conscience only asleep. What is wanted is a genius like Mr. Barker to undertake an operation of manipulative surgery upon the sprained vertebræ of the profession.

Like many another afflicted patient, the profession, as instructed and advised by its keepers in lunacy, Gog and Magog, imagines that it is sound in wind, limb and eyesight. It is prepared to issue a guarantee to that effect with the same unblushing effrontery that a horse-coper in a Yorkshire fair will certify the soundness of any spavined, broken-winded crock that he wishes to dispose of. But the public is not deceived.

A CASE FOR SURGERY, MANIPULATIVE OR OTHERWISE.

The attitude of the British Medical Association and other medical authorities in regard to the study and practice of the art or science of manipulative surgery has become nothing short of a public scandal and a professional disgrace. If any single member of the boards or councils whose collective action is under review were to act individually as the body to which he belongs acts collectively, he would be scouted as a coward and despised as a man who does not play the game. Fortunately, some glimmering sense of the turpitude of the attitude of the profession towards this subject is penetrating the mind of some of the leading members of the Faculty. Of these signs of grace the most recent is a remarkable article in the June number of the *English Review*.

THE CONFESSION OF A PENITENT.

The writer of this article, Mr. Walter Whitehead, F.R.C.S., F.R.S., is one of the most distinguished of living surgeons, and his methods of operation are employed all over the world. He was President of

the British Medical Association in 1902, and is consulting-surgeon to some of the leading hospitals in England; late Professor of and Examiner in Clinical Surgery, Victoria University; Fellow of the Medical Society, London, etc. His article is entitled: "Bonesetting and the Faculty: A Vindication." It would have been much more happily styled: "A Confession and a Call for Repentance." For Mr. Whitehead, after describing the injustice meted out to Mr. Barker at the trial of Thomas v. Barker, makes public confession of his own shortcomings in the past. He says:—

I speak as one of the senior surgeons in England. For years I shared the prejudice and bitterness which animates the average member of the Faculty. "Bonesetters" as a tribe were anathema, and Mr. Barker, as the outstanding exponent of the method of manipulative surgery, was the special object of my suspicion, as well as of those of the Faculty as a whole. Let me be perfectly frank. I had no special knowledge either of the man or the methods. But he was unqualified and presumed to practise the healing art, and—unpalatable truth—with considerable success.

HOW HE WAS CONVERTED.

But Mr. Whitehead has emancipated himself from his former prejudices. He sees that the time has come when the profession must abandon its policy of silence and aloofness:—

I am thankful to find that there is a distinct movement in a more sane direction on the part of individual members of the Faculty. On the part of the vast mass of practitioners, however, there is nothing but uninformed prejudice against the methods and the men who employ them, and a stupid refusal to give the men who can instruct them the opportunity of doing so. I deeply regret having to say this, but honesty compels me openly to affirm it. To me it is inexplicable. If the scientific mind is open to any influence, it is surely open to evidence. The evidence proving the worth of manipulative surgery in certain well-defined cases is, to my mind, overwhelming. If I have, after years of opposition to the methods, say, as practised by Mr. Barker, been convinced of their value, it has been by the mass of evidence which has been thrust upon me.

WHY THE FACULTY REFUSE TO INVESTIGATE.

O sancta simplicitas! Mr. Whitehead does not seem to see that it is just because the Faculty, advised by Gog and Magog, know too well that if they inquired into the matter they could no longer continue to ostracise Mr. Barker, that they doggedly refuse to accept his repeated challenge. If they had even a sporting chance of catching him out they might try it. But to consent to investigate whether two and two make four is exceedingly unpalatable to men who have staked their reputation upon the assertion that they make five. It is true that the Faculty has usually acted in the same way. "Blinded by professional prejudice, the medical world has stolidly opposed nearly every innovation and discovery which has been submitted to it."

AN EARNEST APPEAL.

Mr. Whitehead asks—

with all the weight of influence my reputation can command, for an investigation into the value of methods which, in the hands of a technically unqualified man, have at least shown themselves to be worthy of the attention and scientific study of those who are charged with the treatment of suffering humanity.

I join with Dr. Hryce heartily in pleading for the admission of this scientific mechano-therapy, or bone-setting, amongst recognised methods of treatment. I should be sorry to think that this should be opposed by the Faculty because the method has been, in the main, discovered, developed, and employed by laymen. Is it necessary for me to remind my professional brethren that lithotomy was introduced by a layman; the first Caesarian section was performed by one who held no diploma; cinchona was introduced to Europe by priests, and ether was first employed as an anæsthetic by a non-professional man.

RECORDING A SOLEMN PROTEST.

After pleading once more for the calm, dispassionate investigation of the methods of manipulative surgery practised by Mr. Barker, which Mr. Barker has for years been demanding and demanding in vain, Mr. Whitehead concludes as follows:—

As one who has devoted his whole life to surgical work, and whose chief interest in comparative retirement is its progress and development, I must be permitted, in face of the silent but none the less uncompromising attitude taken up by the Faculty towards Mr. Barker, to place on record my profound regret and disappointment, and to express my equally profound conviction that the real and vital interests of the Faculty are as genuinely sacrificed to a false and unworthy professional pride as are the interests—surely the supreme interests from all points of view—of those sufferers whose relief and cure are the solemn charge and responsibility of our profession.

Well done, Mr. Whitehead! Surely he is not the only surgeon who has a conscience?

CHINA'S FIRST WOMAN DOCTOR.

IN the *Indian Magazine* for May a sketch is given of Dr. Yamei Kin, China's first woman doctor. She studied medicine twenty years ago at the Women's College, New York. To adapt rather than to adopt is her method in China:—

She is a fascinating personality, impelled by an intense desire to serve her own people well, and broad-minded enough to see that progress must touch life at all points. Despite long residence in the West, she wears Chinese dress, and her rather severe, long, well-cut silk coats of charming colours exactly suit her type of figure and physiognomy. She has the dark hair and eyes and pale complexion of the Chinese, but is blessed with a keen sense of humour; and the smile so frequently playing round her mouth often becomes a hearty laugh. Her command of the English language is absolutely astonishing. Her speeches have impressed all who have heard them by their grasp of many questions, their intuitiveness, and their practical value; while the ready and witty way in which she has answered questions has only deepened astonishment. The Western world has been accustomed to regard the late Dowager Empress of China as a remarkable, almost inexplicable woman; in Dr. Yamei Kin we have a different type of character, but a type which brings home to the West the potential value and power of the Oriental woman.

Dr. Kin is devoting herself to the development of the hospital, dispensary and medical school she has established at Tientsin. The organisation of medical work for women in Northern China has been entrusted to her by the Government. She had to be her own architect and her own sanitary engineer. She has a number of Chinese girls in her school. She aims at producing, not a small number of very highly qualified women doctors, but a large number of women able to enter Chinese homes and render service of everyday, medical and hygienic.

THACKERAY ON DICKENS.

MISS FLORA MASSON contributes to *Cornhill* for June a letter written by W. M. Thackeray to her father on the occasion of the latter writing in 1851 in the *North British Review* an article on the two novels of the moment, "Pendennis" and "David Copperfield." In the course of his letter Thackeray says:—

I think Mr. Dickens has in many things quite a divine genius so to speak, and certain notes in his song are so delightful and admirable, that I should never think of trying to imitate him, only hold my tongue and admire him. I quarrel with his Art in many respects: wh. I don't think represents Nature duly; for instance Micawber appears to me an exaggeration of a man, as his name is of a name. It is delightful and makes me laugh; but it is no more a real man than my friend Punch is; and in so far I protest against him—and against the doctrine quoted by my Reviewer from Goethe too—holding that the Art of Novels is to represent Nature: to convey as strongly as possible the sentiment of reality. . . . His writing has one admirable quality—it is charming—that answers everything. Another may write the most perfect English have the greatest fund of wit learning & so forth—but I doubt if any novel-writer has that quality, that wonderful sweetness & freshness wh. belongs to Dickens.

Miss Masson also tells how the Editor of the *Daily Telegraph* sent a messenger asking her father to write an article on Thackeray's death. The Editor said, "The bearer will walk about the country till you tell him to return for 'copy.'" This "printer's devil" arrived at Christmas Day, and stayed all day:—

It must have been quite late at night when the parlor-maid—so the story goes—looked into the study, with a rather scared face, and whispered to my mother, "Please ma'am, the Devil has been sitting by the kitchen fire the whole evening; and cook says, hadn't she better give him a hot supper now?"

I think both novelists would have appreciated the humour and pathos of this little incident. Dickens, assuredly, would have found in it another Christmas Carol—this story of a young wife and mother, with husband in the study and children in the nursery, bestirring herself to give that Inky Boy a happy Christmas Day.

THE PAY OF SCOTCH PARSONS.

THE *Sunday at Home* for June contains a paper on the pay of a parson in the Scottish Churches. The writer reckons that out of five million people living in Scotland, about three and three-quarter millions are in association with the Presbyterian Churches. Four-fifths of the ministers in actual charge of congregations are Presbyterians. The respective memberships number: Presbyterian, 1,218,619; non-Presbyterian, 108,268. The figures are thus tabulated:—

	Under £120	Under £130	Under £150	Under £200	Under £250	Under £300	Under £400	Under £500	Over £500
Church of Scotland	78	168	44	260	249	154	347	121	92
United Free	17	14	11	666	252	100	211	102	94
Episcopal	20	7	21	61	49	31	27	12	24
Congregational	35	21	20	42	25	13	14	6	4
Baptist	51	19	17	28	11	5	2	1	0
Totals	201	223	113	1,058	586	393	601	242	214

IN the *Royal Magazine* a very vivid description is given by Captain Edward William Freeman to Walter Wood of the frightful disaster caused by the eruption of Mont Pelée.

The National Insurance Scheme.

WHAT MR. LLOYD GEORGE PROPOSES, WITH VARIOUS CRITICISMS.

MISS JULIE SUTTER, the indefatigable advocate for years past of National Insurance and other things which they do better in Germany, deserves our hearty congratulations. For in the Development Scheme of Mr. Lloyd George's famous Budget, and still more in the National Insurance Scheme, which all the world is now discussing, we see the ripe fruit plucked from trees of her planting.

THE GENESIS OF THE SCHEME.

In "Britain's Next Campaign" and "Britain's Hope" Miss Sutter pressed these reforms upon the nation in the dark, bad years of Tory reaction. She prepared the atmosphere, and indicated in advance the way, in which reform should be carried out. Mr. Lloyd George would be the last man in the world to deny the immense service which Miss Sutter rendered to him and to the cause he has at heart by her writings on the subject, in which years ago she adjured British statesmen to go to Germany and see for themselves what was being done. It is to the great credit of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he was prompt to act upon the suggestion. Mr. Harold Spender, who gives an admirable summary of this new Charter of National Health in the *Contemporary Review*, and who accompanied Mr. Lloyd George on his famous pilgrimage through Germany in 1908, attributes the new Bill to the profound impression made upon the Chancellor's mind by what he then saw. He says:—

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been working steadily on this design ever since. Throughout this period he has kept in close touch with the German Home Office, and he has built up the gaps in his own studies by despatching various alert and able officials to Germany. Everywhere the German Government threw open to us quite freely and willingly the secrets of their organisation. We were allowed to visit all their central offices and to interview all their officials. The result is that he has produced a Bill which not only embodies the great principles of Bismarck's scheme, but makes certain important improvements.

THE CENTRAL PRINCIPLE OF THE SCHEME.

Mr. Harold Spender says:—

The scheme is based upon the triple contribution of the State, the employer, and the employed. In nine cases out of ten that contribution will be 2d. a week from the State, from the employed 4d. a week in the case of men, 3d. a week in the case of women, and 3d. from the employer. In return for those contributions there will be a sick benefit of 10s. a week for thirteen weeks in the case of men, and 7s. 6d. a week in the case of women, which will be reduced during the second thirteen weeks to 5s. a week in the case of men and women alike. At the end of twenty-six weeks, if the person continues to be incapable of work owing to sickness, there will be a medical investigation, and, if the doctor approves, the patient will receive what is known in this Bill as a "disablement benefit" of 5s. a week for men and women alike—corresponding to what is known in Germany as an "Invalidity" pension. In addition to those benefits, all medical relief will be provided free. There you have the simple basis of the scheme, which grades off at either end into reduced contributions for youths, old persons, and casual labourers receiving very small wages.

HOW IT DEALS WITH FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

In Germany State action stimulated voluntary activity. In Britain it was the other way about:—

The British workman himself is at a far higher stage of organised social existence than was the German in the eighties. Among that greater half of our race that earns its daily bread by manual labour the great majority are already insured in some way or another. Some 13,000,000 are insured against all the accidents of life, including death, or 6,000,000 excluding death.

These insurances are effected through friendly societies, sick clubs, etc. Mr. Lloyd George might have ignored them. But Mr. Spender says:—

He has chosen a better course. He has decided to build his new structure on the foundation of the old. He will insist, of course, upon a State valuation and a State inspection of their finance. In other words, the insured man will have the immense advantage of independence in the management of his own affairs, combined with a State guarantee behind him. Such is the scheme, which really looks almost too good to be true.

WAR DECLARED AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

The scheme provides for a campaign against consumption:—

Roughly speaking, there are at any given time 400,000 persons in this country suffering from consumption, and among those patients there are some 40,000 deaths in a year. In London alone 7,000 persons die from consumption within a year. Mr. Lloyd George makes a grant of £1,500,000 from the Old Sinking Fund, already ear-marked in the 1911-12 Budget, for the building of sanatoria. There is also a wise and special provision in the Insurance Bill under which the new authorities will be allowed to pay towards the maintenance of existing sanatoria. But the building of sanatoria is not enough. They must also be maintained. For that purpose, Mr. Lloyd George makes a bold appeal to the community for a payment of 1s. a year from every insured person for the maintenance of sanatoria.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

Mr. Harold Spender holds out prospects of still further developments:—

The contributions have been so arranged as to provide for a 10 per cent. margin in addition to the amount required for the payment of the benefits. Thus there will gradually grow up a fund which will enable the Government to add a number of additional benefits. Chief among those will be a contributory old-age pension for people between the years of sixty-five and seventy. Next in order of importance comes a provision for medical attendance to dependents of the insured person. Beyond those we have a vista of other advantages, including (1) a benevolent fund for distressed members; (2) an extension of the period of full sick pay to twenty-six weeks; (3) convalescent allowances, with provision for the building of convalescent homes; (4) pocket money for men in hospital; (5) an extension of the maternity benefit—and so on. But for the first six months no benefits under the new scheme will be received. No disablement benefit will be available for two years.

THE POWERS OF LOCAL HEALTH COMMITTEES.

This Local Health Committee will be a most important body under the Act, for Mr. Lloyd George has inserted two clauses of remarkable and arresting power. In the first—Clause 44—the Health Committee is given the following powers:—

(1) It shall consider generally the needs of the county or county borough with regard to all questions of public health, and may make such reports and recommendations with regard thereto as it may think fit.

(2) It shall make such provisions for the giving of lectures and the publication of information on questions relating to health as it thinks necessary or desirable.

But that clause is mild in comparison with Clause 46. That clause gives to the Local Health Committee the power of making inquiry wherever it is alleged by any friendly society that the causes of sickness are due either to the conditions of employment, or to bad housing or insanitary conditions in any locality, or to a contaminated water supply, or to any breach of the Factory or Public Health Acts.

Health inquests, in short! But why should it be necessary to confine the initiative of such an inquiry to the friendly societies? Surely wherever the death-rate rises above the normal an inquest should be ordered as a matter of course.

GERMAN AND BRITISH FIGURES.

Mr. G. P. Forrester describes in the *Fortnightly Review* the national insurance scheme in practice in Germany:—

The total cost of insurance against sickness and invalidity in Great Britain is estimated at £21,742,000, of which the workers will contribute £11,000,000, the employers £9,000,000, and the State £1,742,000. In comparison, the German statistics for 1909 of the cost of sickness insurance alone afford some interesting data; the principal items of expenditure in that year were as follows:—

	£
Expenditure for medical attendance ...	3,566,762
Expenditure for medicine, etc. ...	2,223,509
Sick pay received by members ...	6,502,257
Allowances to dependents of sick members ...	220,504
Maternity grants ...	305,351
Burial grants ...	371,220
Payments to hospitals ...	2,085,326
Allowances to convalescents ...	10,525

The total cost of sickness among the 12,519,785 amounted to £15,285,514, to which must be added £963,306 for administration. The workers contributed a total of £11,448,180, and the employers £5,079,350. As mentioned above, these figures apply only to sickness insurance; invalidity pensions, included in the one contribution in Great Britain, amounted in Germany to over £6,500,000.

A UNIVERSAL LIFE REGISTER.

Mr. W. P. Billing expounds in the *Fortnightly Review* a scheme for registering every baby born into the world, for the purpose of keeping a register of every episode in his life and collecting from him compulsorily one twenty-fourth of all the money he ever earns during his whole life:—

From this source, the life register at any period shows a credit sum of one twenty-fourth (a halfpenny in the shilling) of the total life earnings to date. (a) Voluntary deposits may be made during infancy for any amount, and from age fifteen of not more than £6 in any year. (b) These grants or bonuses are made either for merit, or for such actions as are desirable from the point of view of the State. At school, when good conduct is registered for the week, it is shown by a stamp of the value of 3d. At marriage the life is credited with a nominal amount of £5, and upon attainment of age five by each child the mother's register is credited with £5. During infancy, for every 1s. deposited for the benefit of the child, a

grant is made of 5s. by the State, with a maximum limit of £5 in all. These grants are, of course, only reversionary sums.

The benefits derived under the register are (1) free medical treatment either at home or at a public hospital, (2) a weekly payment to the legal dependents upon the life of 1s. in the £1 upon his "Credit Balance" in the register at the time of invalidity, with a maximum allowance of one-half the weekly wage last recorded in the register, (3) an annual pension, payable weekly, of two shillings in the pound upon the credit balance, to commence at age 50, or later date upon improved terms.

FROM THE WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

Mrs. Henry Fawcett, writing in the *Englishwoman*, says:—

May I to a certain extent walk in a white sheet? Last year I said in a letter to the *Times*: "The political genius of the Celt is for destruction; he can destroy but he can seldom create." The Insurance Bill makes me wish to take this back and to be sorry I ever said it. The Insurance Bill is a great measure of constructive statesmanship. It will do much to lift the whole industrial population of the country to a higher level of material well-being. It will relieve them of the most cruel of anxieties. Women are not left out. It is something, nay, it is much, that for the first time the national service which a woman renders when she endures months of impaired health and puts her own life in jeopardy to give her country another citizen is recognised in legislation.

The *Englishwoman* complains that insured women do not receive equal treatment with insured men:—

She pays 3d. per week and he 4d.; the employer and the State make identical contributions in both cases, yet he is entitled for sickness to thirteen weekly payments of 10s., as against her thirteen weekly payments of 7s. 6d. That is, he pays 4s. 4d. per annum more than she, and receives £1 12s. 6d. more than she does.

But the *Englishwoman* admits that woman is an unknown risk.

Dr. L. H. Brooke says:—

The sum of 7s. 6d. a week for four weeks is insufficient to provide sustenance and shelter for both mother and infant, and at the end of that time no further benefit is provided. Moreover, the Bill apparently contemplates that a portion of the sum shall be expended in medical attendance, drugs and nursing. The German scheme provides for insured women maternity benefit for six weeks, which certainly is not too long, and at the rate of not less than half the average rate of wages, but not in excess of 4s. per day.

SOME HOSTILE CRITICISM.

The *Nineteenth Century* publishes two articles assailing Mr. Lloyd George's scheme. The first, by Canon Roberts, is somewhat inarticulate. He says:—

It is the greatest financial proposal which has ever been formulated, for it promises to reach a total distribution of seventy to eighty millions a year. But as the scheme stands those who are over sixty-five are left out; those who are already incapable of regular work are also left out. For those who are in fact within two years of incapacity only the first thirteen weeks of need are covered. The heart of the matter lies in the amendment which is herein submitted, viz., actuarial graduation in place of a hard line of distinction between the millions who are to have the full benefits and the millions who are to have little or nothing, and fair distribution upon the basis of the premium periods instead of fining the young to benefit some of the old.

Mr. Noel Pemberton Billing cannot be accused of any lack of explicitness in his diatribe against the Bill. He brings against it the following indictments:—

(1) That there is no continuity of principle between existing legislation upon kindred subjects and the Bill now before the House.

(2) That in its mode of application the Bill is not national.

(3) That the principle of level contribution can only permit the elder lives to enjoy the benefits afforded at the expense of the younger.

(4) That in its administration the necessary result must be that while the contributions remain constant and common to the whole country, the benefits will vary according to the invalidity experienced in the different occupation areas.

(5) That by its universal rate of contribution and its fixed rate of minimum benefits it penalises a vast section of the community who, although compelled to contribute, cannot without loss of self-respect participate in a scheme where the taint of pauperism is present.

(6) That the Bill has aroused the antagonism of the medical profession, on whose hearty support and assistance any system having for its object the improvement of national health must inevitably depend.

(7) That the Bill, in its blind effort to ameliorate through the vehicle of semi-political bodies, will mobilise a vast army of the non-possessing classes—at once the most numerous and the least instructed of our population—who will, organised by State subsidy, control legislation irrespective of the best interests of national life.

THACKERAY ON THE UNEMPLOYED.

Harper's for June has the eminent distinction of publishing a hitherto unpublished narrative by William Makepeace Thackeray, headed "Cockney Travels." The daughter of the great novelist, Lady Ritchie, explains that she discovered this manuscript in a square mahogany box which his publishers had once given him, where had lain for many years his notebooks, diaries, sketch-books and manuscripts, and packets of letters. In this, as noted elsewhere, he gives a charming description of the Valley of the Wye and Tintern Abbey.

"STRONG, WILLING, HONEST, AND NO BREAD!"

In looking back over his journey, where every village that he passed through was a picture, he is visited by a memory of the past like a shadow over his mind:—

Yonder come half a dozen manly-looking fellows, strong men decently dressed in stout smock-frocks, who hold up their hats to the coach as we pass and look very piteously. We were half a mile away before I knew what they were—they were colliers out of employ, with no resource but that, poor fellows, of holding out unavailing hats to coaches and starving!—until it pleases God to send them work. The sight of them passed over the day's pleasure like a cloud, and many a time have I thought of them since. What are they doing at this minute, those honest poor fellows? There they are, strong, willing, honest, and no bread! They starve, but they do not rob as we hear of: they are only faint and hungry, with sick wives and craving children sitting desolately in empty cottages while we are calling for a fresh bottle. Well, they pine on, and do not rob that we know—taking from no man, though they have nothing.

Would you who read this have so much forbearance? If your little children were to come up to you for bread and you had none of your own, after using all honest means to win it, would you, when it was refused you, get up and take it? If you did, sir, by heavens, I don't think that you be a whit less honest than you are now. But consider the example.

MILLIONS IN STARVATION.

Why, I suppose there are millions of men in England as bad off as starvation can ever make them, and yet they steal from no one. They are the sort that we call "the unwashed" and make jokes about, when they meet together in a miserable community of want and ruin, and talk of charters and people's rights and altering the government of the land. They will listen to any one who seems to sympathise with them, and many a bawling knave has in consequence gained credit among them and used them for his purpose, and subsided into a placeman, when he got his end . . . Our prayer is not that the poor should rebel, but that the rich should help them ere they do rebel.

CANNOT ENGLAND HELP?

Are there no means of relief to be found? Cannot money, which is found for everything else in England, be found, if not for charity, at least for that most selfish of all purposes, to keep what we have got? If we have a fancy to go to Birmingham in four hours instead of ten—quick! we can bring twenty millions of sovereigns out of our pockets and the thing is done. If we think that negro slavery is a crime unworthy any longer to be committed by the great English nation, we open our purses and liberate a whole enslaved race in a year. If we have reason to regret that distant savages, the Hottentots or the Ashantees, the man-eaters of the Pacific Islands, or the gipsies in Spain, or the black palm-oil merchants on the banks of the Niger, are labouring in darkness and error, which the light of the Gospel would dispel—meetings are held, Exeter Halls are filled, preachers of all denominations lift up their voices, good ladies go forth from tea-table to tea-table, from Putney to Penzance, preaching their kind crusade of charity, and money is found and missionaries are sent forth.

"GOOD BRAVE PEOPLE SO SUFFERING."

Walking this evening through Liverpool, and seeing magnificent railroads, docks, custom-houses, and likewise places of worship of all sorts—Independents, Baptists, Ebenezers, and every fancy denomination—I could not help thinking of the poor colliers we had passed in the midst of their millions of brethren, starving like them at the gate of wealth. . . . Before the window where this is written is a ferry which has been given up now, but on which the proprietors spent no less than fifty thousand pounds—all of which proves that on the moment the English fancy a thing is to be done the money is found for it. Pray Heaven that we may soon take it into our heads that the country is starving and that the good brave people so suffering deserve every sympathy for the forbearance which they have shown hitherto.

This was written in 1842. British working people will remember to the lasting honour of the great novelist that sixty years before the first Unemployed Workmen's Act was passed his soul was moved and his judgment expressed as above.

EIGHT women who share between them over ninety millions sterling are sketched in the *Royal* for May. Their names are Frau von Bohlen-Holbach, heiress of the head of the great Krupp engineering firm, reputed to possess over sixteen millions sterling; Countess Szechenyi, a Vanderbilt, inheriting two and a half millions sterling; the Marchioness of Graham, worth five millions sterling; Mrs. Hetty Green, of New York, who inherited nine millions and has doubled it by speculations on the American Stock Exchange; Mrs. Archibald Weigall, daughter of the late Sir J. B. Maple, worth five millions; the Duchess of Roxburghe, with over four millions; Mrs. Russell Sage, worth seventeen millions; Mrs. Anne Weightman Walker, worth twenty-five millions sterling.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for June is an exceptionally strong number. The first three articles are all noticed at some length elsewhere; the others are full of wide and varied interest. Sir John Macdonell, writing upon "The Limits of Arbitration," indulges in an historical survey calculated to encourage the optimist. I am sorry to say, however, that in discussing the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty he does not discern the true significance of the immense importance of the preliminary reference to an International Commission upon questions which cannot be referred directly to arbitration. As I explain elsewhere, it is much the most valuable part of the Treaty.

Mrs. Underhill contributes a psychological study upon "St. Paul and the Mystic Way."

Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon describes what has been done in establishing Juvenile Employment Bureaux.

Lucy Re-Bartlett has a very suggestive article entitled "Sincerity in Social Life," the main point of which is that when a man proposes to a woman he should tell her if he thinks he is likely to be unfaithful to her. At present marriage is offered to a woman in the Western form of monogamy, and the man does not tell her that he will probably keep it in the Eastern form of polygamy; therefore she maintains that when any man proposes to any woman he ought to tell her that while he expects her to be monogamous, he intends to interpret the marriage contract in the polygamous sense.

Dr. Dillon's account of the Russian crisis is very interesting. He maintains that M. Stolypin has wrecked his career in a moment of unaccountable mental blindness, ruined his prospects just for the sake of taking revenge on a number of political adversaries, and carried out his scheme in a particularly clumsy manner.

Professor Hans Delbrück contributes an article on "The International Claims of Germany," the gist of which is briefly as follows: "England, Russia, France, the United States and Japan were dividing the world among themselves, leaving Germany out in the cold. Germany tried to get a little place in the sun for herself, and found her legitimate desires thwarted at every turn by England, therefore it was necessary for her to have a fleet, and a strong fleet; not in order to attack England, but in order to defend German interests with a mailed fist, even against England if she threatened them."

Alexander Grant contributes a paper on the House of Lords. He is against the Referendum, but in favour of reconstituting the House of Lords so as to give the Liberals a chance of sometimes having a majority. He prefers the principle of nomination instead of election. He puts forward as a basis of a possible permanent settlement a scheme for a mixed

House, partly composed of *ex-officio*, partly of members nominated by the great literary and scientific bodies, and the Colonies. He proposes, among other things, that fifty members should be nominated by the political parties, twenty each by the Liberals and Conservatives, and five each by the Irish and Labour parties.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* is varied and topical this month. I notice the Coronation articles elsewhere. The editor reports Prince Bariatsky's lecture on "Griboyedoff and the Misfortune of Being Clever." Mrs. Lowndes contributes an unpleasant but powerful story entitled "The Child." May Bateman praises the Danish novel "L'Age Dangereux" up to the skies.

AN ENGLISH PRINCE FOR PORTUGAL.

Mr. James Milne contributes an essay entitled "Portugal under the Republic," apparently to lead up to the suggestion that the Republic should be replaced by a new monarchy under Prince Louis of Battenberg. Mr. Milne quotes a shrewd Portuguese as saying:—

"We have thought of Prince Louis of Battenberg because he is a man of parts, just sufficiently related to the Royal house of England to be suitable for the kingship of Portugal, without inconvenience to either country, and with entire goodwill towards Germany and everybody else. We have thought of him for himself, and we have thought of him as a sailor with the qualities which made Portugal great on the sea, and we ask you, do you think the thing is possible?" Now, that is a far-flung idea, something thrown into the air which may never reach the ground, but it shows, at least, that in Lisbon and in Portugal there is the determination that the new Republic shall endure, in form if that be possible, but anyhow in spirit. You can read it in the brown eyes of a people who like to think that England is their "ancient ally"—aye, and their modern ally!

ABBAS EFFENDI AND THE BAHAISTS.

E. S. Stevens writes enthusiastically about Abbas Effendi. He says:—

Any day in Haifa you may meet an old man whose flowing white hair, gathered up beneath his snowy turban, proclaims his aristocratic birth, accompanied at the slight distance prescribed by respect by Persian followers with folded hands. His long white beard, his blue eyes slightly flecked with brown, his commanding bearing, his dignified walk, his keen kindly face, all proclaim him to be someone of importance and distinction. He wears the simple robe of white linen and grey linsey customary in Persia. This man is Abbas Effendi, or Abdul Baha (the Servant of Baha), the recognised head of the Bahai movement throughout the world.

The Bahaists believe in Esperanto, the international world-state, and the gospel according to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Abbas Effendi says:—

To be a Bahai simply means to love all the world, to love humanity and try to serve it: to work for the universal peace and the universal brotherhood.

THE PRESERVATION OF THE BATTLEFIELD OF WATERLOO.

Mr. D. C. Boulger addresses a strong plea to England to take the initiative in preserving the battlefield of Waterloo intact. He says:—

Unless something is done to preserve Hougoumont, and that quickly, it will fall into decay, and before many years have passed it will have disappeared, for various schemes are afoot to turn the plains of Waterloo to industrial purposes. It is mainly due to the efforts of Count Louis Cavens that the slopes of Mont St. Jean are not already covered with smoky factories and the cottages of those who work in them. Against this vandalism a universal outcry has been raised not merely in Belgium and Holland, but in France, Germany, and Japan, wherever, indeed, the memory of noble deeds is preserved. England alone has been backward. As Frenchmen and Englishmen were associated in the consecration of the Heights of Abraham, so should they be in the preservation of the battlefield of Waterloo, of which the British acquisition of Hougoumont represents the first and essential step.

IN PRAISE OF BECKY SHARP.

Mr. Sidney Low in a bright, interesting paper discusses Mrs. Rawdon Crawley. He says:—

She is the non-maternal woman, the woman whom motherhood fills with no pure and noble emotions, but merely irks and annoys. But Becky has an interest that stands apart from her own vivid, dauntless, irresistible little personality. She is the first embodiment in English fiction of the woman whose emotions are dominated by her intellect. We follow Becky's fortunes with much more interest than we bestow on those of any other person in this chronicle; we find ourselves often liking, nearly always admiring, the indomitable little heroine; we rejoice in her successes, and are quite sorry for her when her schemes go wrong. For Rebecca, in spite of her defects, has courage, magnanimity, resource, cheerfulness, and a large generosity which contrasts with the petty selfishness of almost everybody else in the book. I am sure she will make quite a charming old lady, full of clever talk, the best company in the world, the friend of all the nice-looking young women, and now that she has retired from the active pursuit of the male sex the counsellor and confidante of the young men.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

POLITICAL controversy covers most of the papers in the June number. Several have been separately noticed.

THE FIRST STEP IN CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION.

Professor J. H. Morgan insists that the reform of the House of Lords should be preceded by the reform of the House of Commons:—

Before we can decide what the powers of the Upper House are to be we must know what are to be the powers of the Lower House. We must restore the legislative autonomy of the Commons so far as such autonomy is compatible with the collective responsibility of the Cabinet, the unity of legislation, the co-operation of the departments, and the preservation of scientific draughtsmanship. The first step in that restoration is some scheme of devolution of legislative powers upon local bodies. A reform of the House of Commons by devolution would, by restoring the control of the House over Bills, put a limit to the necessity of legislation by the departments and of revision by the House of Lords.

AUSTRIAN TRIBUTE TO ENGLAND.

Mr. Charles Morawitz, Chairman of the Anglo-Austrian Bank, in a paper headed "Sidelights on the National Economy and People of England," after

enumerating the many grounds of grave anxiety, says:—

Since the time of the Romans no other nation has succeeded in striding across the earth and maintaining its mastery over far-reaching empires in different continents. But in contrast to what happened in the Roman Empire, there appears to be no sign of decadence either in the political or the social condition of England. The vigour and thoroughness of the race, the dignity of the individual, seem rather to have strengthened with time. No other nation has done so much in spreading what we call civilisation, by the way in which it has intervened in developing the prospects of less prosperous countries and in ameliorating the lot of the people. England, with her wonderful statesmanship, in spreading education and a love of justice, has wrought inestimable benefits to mankind. Although her economic supremacy was not accompanied by an abundance of artists, as was the case in the Italian towns, in Spain and in the Netherlands, yet Great Britain, after acquiring political and commercial importance in the Victorian era, exercised through men like Carlyle, Darwin, Spencer and many others, the strongest influence on the development of intellectual life. Only in the narrower sphere of the plastic arts must England give place to the Continent, except, perhaps, in the domain of applied arts for satisfying the practical necessities of life.

RATIO BETWEEN EMPLOYMENT AND TRADE.

Mr. W. H. Mallock writes on the facts at the back of unemployment in answer to Mr. Snowden, M.P. It is a statistical battle. Mr. Mallock claims that he has refuted Mr. Snowden's contentions that unemployment is not affected by the condition of trade, and that thirteen millions less have been paid in wages in 1905 than in 1900. Mr. Mallock claims to prove that the enormous disproportion between wages and profits in recent years is due to the fact that the wages are those of home industry alone, while the profits include income from foreign sources. By eliminating the foreign income he finds that there is only an increase of about 5 per cent. between the years 1900 and 1906 in profits directly related to the employment of home labour.

IS IT CHAOS IN EGYPT?

Mr. Ralph Neville, for six years Judge in the Egyptian Native Courts, writes on what he calls "The Muddle in Egypt." He deplors the new policy of encouraging the native element and discouraging the British, which was openly announced on Lord Cromer's departure. The British officials were told they had not themselves to govern, but merely teach the Egyptians to govern themselves. The result is said to be disastrous. In the prison system, in the administration of justice, and in the irrigation department, Egyptian officials discharge their functions with a corruptness and an injustice that are maddening to the British official, who, however, is not allowed to interfere. The writer concludes with this appeal:—

In less than a year Lord Kitchener, if he could be induced, or perhaps "be allowed" is more appropriate, to do one more service for the British nation, would have the machine going smoothly again. English officials would soon find their native colleagues working amicably with them as of yore. Lord Cromer's foundations were well and truly laid.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Canon Beeching replies to Mr. Lathbury, whose practical policy, he says, seems to tend towards disestablishment with the hoped-for victory of his extreme section, a conclusion which, to the Canon, seems to run counter to all the probabilities. Mr. Charles Newton Robinson screams with indignation at the land taxes imposed by Mr. Lloyd George as in operation wasteful, foolish, oppressive, and even fraudulent. He comforts himself with the thought that "the foundations of the scheme of plunder" have been so badly laid "that the whole edifice is already crumbling to its fall, and may thus destroy its authors." Mr. W. S. Lilly concludes his character sketch of Chateaubriand, and also completes his disillusionment of those who idealise this great French Catholic. To have exposed three amours of this champion of the faith is scarcely edifying either to believers or to unbelievers.

NASH'S MAGAZINE.

Nash's Magazine for June is a Coronation Souvenir Number opening with a Coronation Sonnet by Alfred Austin. There is a very copiously illustrated article describing in advance, with considerable exercise of imagination, how Coronation Day will be passed. Mrs. Hugh Adams, editor of "The Social Guide," tells the visitors what to do at the Coronation. The chief feature, however, of the number is the estimates of their Majesties by a great number of representative British men and women. Most of the writers do not say very much beyond the conventional observations proper to the occasion. Sir Hiram Maxim, however, says that when he had the privilege of hearing the King, then Prince of Wales, discussing social science, he found that there was at least one man in England in a high place who understood the science as well as any of us, not excepting the great Spencer himself.

Justin McCarthy expresses the hope that King George is destined to associate himself and his name with the great coming era for Ireland. Mr. H. De Vere Stacpoole says that he was a pessimist as to the state of England a year ago, and that he is an optimist to-day. The humblest honest Englishman can say, "There is something of me in the King." The heart of the nation has already been quickened by a man whom we did not know a year ago, and did not particularly want. Joseph Holbrooke, the popular composer, suggests that the King would do well to pay some attention to the needs of young artists of this country. Mrs. J. R. Green sounds the only jarring note of the chorus of purring self-satisfaction. "It is difficult," she says, "for the Irish to take part in the general outburst of praise until a reform has taken place which will deal with their dwindling population, emigration, over-taxation, under-education, and expensive failure in government."

THE STRAND.

THE June number is exceptionally good. Sir Henry Lucy describes incidents of the rehearsal of the late King's Coronation. Mr. F. G. Hodson tells of his experiences in flash-lighting, with illustrations. His greatest endeavour was to take the crowd outside St. Paul's as the New Year came in. Another he took was of a cowboys' camp at midnight, when the flashlight caused the cattle to stampede for miles. A more dangerous undertaking was to take the interior of a Western gambling saloon, where pistol shots were too often heard. One of the most interesting papers is that on laughter, with illustrations of our present King and Queen, of the late Queen Victoria, Lord Kitchener, President Taft, and Mr. Balfour, all snapshotted in the act of laughing. The most striking is a snapshot at a suffragist meeting, showing a crowd of men all laughing at the speaker's humour. "Multitudinous laughter" is a phrase which as literal fact has rarely been pictured before. Ten snapshots of laughing children are a pleasing addition to the sketch.

Harper's.

THACKERAY'S "Cockney's Travels," hitherto unpublished, glorify the June number, which thus admirably begins a new volume. Selections from this treasure-house of delight are given elsewhere. The Hospital Social Service, which R. W. Bruère describes, consists of "following up" by visiting nurses the cases that come for advice to the American hospitals. The results of this service convince the writer of the need of some system of insurance against disease, such as already exists in Germany. There are some charming illustrations in tint of old German towns by Walter Hale, which accompany the German travel paper by L. C. Hale. It is altogether a delightful number, with fiction, poetry, picture, and serious social schemes.

The Canadian Magazine.

THE *Canadian Magazine* for May bears fresh witness to the growth of an intense national consciousness, that shows itself alike in recalling the memories of the past and in anticipations for the future. We have quoted elsewhere papers demanding independence for Canada on the one side, and foretelling the ascendancy of the French Canadian race on the other. Mr. C. A. Bowman gives a very interesting description of the "fleets of peace," as he calls the merchant marine afloat from the west of Lake Superior to the ocean. He recalls the Treaty with the United States of 1818, which made it unlawful to build or maintain fleets of war on any part of the navigable waters between Canada and the United States, and he closes by saying: "We have kept the peace for a century of time. One grand result may be seen in the argosies sailing the calm waters from Superior to the sea."

THE WORLD'S WORK.

THE *World's Work* for June is a very good number. Several papers have received separate notice.

A SILVER LINING.

The bright side of the naval burden is presented in a paper by Mr. F. A. Talbot, who says that the British armament manufacturers and naval constructors have in consequence attained a paramountcy in matters pertaining to battleship construction that brings in the orders given to British firms by other nations. Except where political influence is at work, foreign orders have always been placed in British hands.

THE GERMAN HOME MARKET

Mr. James H. Collins thinks that there is a great market opening in Germany for British manufactures. Germany has pushed her foreign trade splendidly, but her home trade has not been developed with equal vigour. She is growing rich, and yet the German salesman at home is neither aggressive nor imaginative, nor are the goods cheap. The writer recommends that we should not employ German agents, so much as open branches with our own salespeople at work :—

The American cash register people have built up an enormous business in Germany because they went over and organised a sales-force on the lines of that at home. American agricultural machinery people have built up a solid trade on the same plan.

SCIENTIFIC SHOVELLING.

Mr. F. W. Taylor develops the principles of scientific management in respect of bricklaying and shovelling. By careful study it was found that the shoveller would do his biggest day's work when his average weight on the shovel for the day was about twenty-one pounds. By careful training and saving the energies of the workmen, the following result was obtained :—

	Old Plan.	New Plan Task Work.
The number of yard labourers was reduced from between . . .	400 and 600 to about . . .	140
Average number of tons per man per day . . .	16	59
Average earnings per man per day . . .	4s. 7d.	7s. 6d.
Average cost of handling a ton of 2240 lb.	3½d.	1½d.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. James Armstrong describes the Loetschberg Tunnel, which has been pierced running from Kandersteg to Goppenstein, near Brigue, a distance of nine and a half miles, providing a short cut between South-west Germany and Northern Italy, and saving two hours between this country and Italy. It has taken four and a half years to bore the rock; it will require two years more before it can be opened for traffic. It has cost four and a half millions. Under the heading of "The New Adventurers," Mr. J. Redmayne describes the work open to women gardeners in British Columbia, and

Denis Crane tells how the boy emigrants to Canada are popular in their new country because they are plastic and grow up genuine Canadians. Mr. Arthur James pleads for an imperial copyright.

FROM THE OCCULT MAGAZINES.

IN the *Occult Review* for June the editor speculates upon the possibility of going on living in our physical bodies. He publishes a translation of Edouard Schuré's "Introduction to Esoteric Teaching." Mr. W. H. Edwards in a letter describes what he has seen on the stage in clairvoyant vision. He attributes the exploits of Datas, the Georgia Magnet, and Madame Zoumah to spirit control. He says :—

The only place to see real spiritual phenomena is on the stage, for those who have eyes to see. The audience form the great séance-sitters, and many are selected and attended home from spiritual motives for future development. Grand opera is the great spiritual service, and all the great composers are the great spirit-mediums.

Miss Agnes Blake contributes a character sketch of Rudolf Steiner. She says :—

In Rudolf Steiner we have one of those extraordinary minds which, like those of Leibnitz and Pascal, seem mentally able to assimilate not only the salient points but the intricacies of each and all, while the pursuit of material knowledge has but served to intensify his spiritual convictions as a Theosophist, a mystic and occultist of the first order. The mission that awaited him was to "re-unite Science and Religion, bring back God into Science and Nature into Religion, thus re-fertilising both Art and Life."

Dr. Whitby, discoursing on the natural magic of genius, beauty, etc., says the man who does not believe in magic is an ignoramus or a fool.

Miss Eva M. Martin, writing on some aspects of British mythology, says :—

We are realising at last that we have the right, as Mr. Squire expresses it, "to enter upon a new spiritual possession. The Celtic mythology is as beautiful and as graceful as the Greek; and, unlike the Greek, which is a reflection of a clime and soul which few of us will ever see, it is our own." Our Celtic heritage is one of which we may be justly proud. These ancient tales display a child-like simplicity, a quaintness of conception, and a passionate love of nature which has never been equalled.

In the *Woman at Home* Annie S. Swan tells of her visit to one of Cecil Husk's materialising séances. She admits that she heard her dead son's voice addressing her quite plainly by name, and offering a message of affection, comfort, and of hope. She heard the singing of a heavenly choir so beautiful that it lingers in her memory still, and she saw shadowy forms which bore resemblance to loved ones who had passed over. Nevertheless, after admitting all this, she says it left her quite cold, for it told her nothing that we cannot find set out with greater convincingness in the Bible! To Annie S. Swan it appears unimportant to verify the statements of Scripture by the audible voice of a son who has passed over into the unseen, and the singing of a heavenly choir leaves her quite cold. Well, I suppose she is made that way and it cannot be helped, the more's the pity.

TWO POLITICAL FORUMS:

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.

THERE are only two magazines in the world, so far as I know, which devote themselves seriously to the discussion of political problems without any attempt to secure circulation by appealing to readers who prefer lighter literature. One is the *Round Table*, the third number of which was issued last month in London; the other is the *Editorial Review*, published in New York. Both are as serious, as ponderous, and as useful as Hansard's "Parliamentary Debates" or "The Congressional Records."

The *Round Table* devotes its first article to the problem of Imperial Defence. The writer points out the difficulty of carrying out the Canadian theory of Naval autonomy to such a point as to keep the Canadian Navy neutral while the British Empire is at war. The supreme problem before the Imperial Conference is to decide how effective co-operation between the five nations should be brought about. The Imperial system is probably the cheapest and most efficient system by which the five nations can defend themselves.

The second article gives an account of the emigration question in Japan. For the Japanese farmer and for the Japanese labourer there is nothing to induce him to go to Manchuria. Korea is equally unattractive; Saghalien is too cold for the Japanese and Formosa too hot. But at the present rate of increase the population of Japan will be ninety millions in forty years, and the question of where the overflow is to go is a very grave and serious one. The article entitled "1887 and 1897" is a survey of the growth of Imperial and Colonial sentiment. A closer union, the writer thinks, is now desired by the great mass of citizens throughout the whole British Empire. Another leading article is devoted to the discussion of the questions at issue between Hindus and Mohammedans in India. The four sections devoted to the four Dominions deal with most of the questions that will be discussed at the Imperial Conference.

The *Editorial Review* describes itself as the recognised forum on subjects political, ethical and civil. The May number opens with an article by Mr. Champ Clarke on "Tariff Changes," and the bulk of the magazine is devoted to a discussion of Canadian reciprocity, which is dealt with chiefly from the point of view of agriculture and politics. The most interesting article to English readers is Mr. Cawcroft's upon American interests in Canada and Canada's interest in Americans. Mr. Cawcroft says that 500,000 Americans and 250 millions of their dollars are now invested in Western Canada. The rest of the magazine is chiefly taken up with questions from articles in the American papers discussing the leading issues of the day.

BLACKWOOD.

THE chief distinction of the June number is the great Coronation Ode, by Alfred Noyes, which has been quoted elsewhere.

Ben Kendim puts in a word for the Turks. He says that the strength and the weakness of Turkey is that she has the material of half a dozen Empires in herself. The Christians have surprised the Turks by demanding not merely equality, but the privileges conceded to them under the old régime. The writer calls attention to the prominent part that the Jews played in the revolution, and says that United Zionism in London, Berlin, Paris, and Salonika has concentrated its hopes upon Mesopotamia, and the Young Turk winces, fearing that his valour is being but exploited for the sake of the Jews.

Brigadier-General Scott-Moncrieff takes occasion from the tercentenary of the accession of Gustavus Adolphus to indite a noble panegyric on that great Captain's career. Gustavus was the creator of modern armies, the first of a series of leaders like General Gordon and "Stonewall" Jackson, not merely the champion of Protestantism, but one of the purest and most unselfish characters in history.

The political paper on the "Two Bills, Lord Lansdowne and the Government," illustrates the paralysis of thought with which the dubious action of the Peers affects even so thorough-going a Tory journal as *Blackwood's*. The hope of the writer is in the amendments to be proposed by the Peers to the Veto Bill. Unamended, the Bill contains in itself the seeds of civil war.

The Atlantic Monthly

THE *Atlantic Monthly* for May contains two very thoughtful articles which may be read with advantage by our Labour men and also by all leaders of public opinion in any camp. The first is entitled, "Prepare for Socialism," by J. H. Larned, who believes that the triumph of Socialism without a previous reformation of the political system would result in almost inconceivable disaster. The second is Mr. J. O. Fagan's essay demonstrating that Socialism means inefficiency. A paper of extraordinary interest describes the result of experiments made in the study of animal intelligence—results astonishing and perplexing in the extreme.

Cassell's.

THE Duke of Argyll's paper on the Coronation has been separately noticed. Chute Collum tells the story of a Japanese girl painter of genius, Miss Wakana Utagawa, with striking illustrations of Japanese art. Mr. Arthur J. Ireland tells how people of moderate means can go climbing the Alps. Mr. Atherton Fleming gives a very vivid account of the building of an aeroplane in spare time. Mr. Clifton Ashford cites what the Duke of Mecklenburgh recounts of the African pygmies who are able to catch monkeys alive, skill which scientific sportsmen in Europe cannot reach.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

SOME suggestive statistics are given in the *Nuova Antologia* concerning the immense electoral changes that will be effected in Italy by Signor Giolitti's proposed Reform Bill. From being one of the most restricted in Europe, the franchise will be transformed into one of the widest. Instead of less than three million voters there will probably be close on nine millions, for in future every man may vote who has done his military service or who has reached the age of thirty. Unfortunately 40 per cent. of the adult males of Italy can neither read nor write, and these are precisely the people it is proposed to enfranchise. Moreover, the illiterates are distributed very irregularly throughout the country. Hence it happens that in no less than 215 electoral colleges the *analfabeti* will be in a permanent majority. It is anticipated that it will result in a great loss of influence to the constitutional Liberal party, and that while the extreme Socialist groups will gain largely in the towns, the extreme Conservative and Catholic party will carry the seats in the remote rural districts. G. Gentile discusses the psychology of the American race, and decides that they are perhaps the most religious nation in the world, although their religion is of a rather special type. Carnegie's "Gospel of Wealth" represents a widely held creed.

It is pleasant to read in the *Rassegna Contemporanea* how favourable an impression has been created in Italian art circles by the galleries of English pictures in the Art Exhibition in Rome. A. J. Rusconi, an authoritative critic, writes that the English pavilion is the most successful feature of the Exhibition, and is a model of what the whole Exhibition should have been. The pre-Raphaelite pictures seem to have excited special interest.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* gives an outline of the new Education Act that M. Schollaert has introduced into the Belgian Chamber, and that is exciting much commotion in the country. It establishes, tardily enough, compulsory and free education; but the point that will interest English educationists is the formal recognition it confers on the parental right to choose the school. This is done by means of the *buono scolastico*, or school-counter. The commune will issue yearly to every parent as many counters as he has children of school age, and these he will hand into the school he desires his children to attend, the school managers receiving a fixed grant on every counter, whether the school be State or free. Belgian Catholics are enchanted with this ingenious solution of what has long been a difficult problem, and the Socialists are proportionately angered.

A. Dall' Oglia, in the *Rassegna Nazionale*, makes a strong appeal for the education of orphan and abandoned children, who would appear to be lamentably neglected at present, and by way of encouraging public effort he suggests the creation of a national Order of Merit for charitable work for which women,

equally with men, are to be eligible. A. Agabiti laments the fall of the Luzzatti Ministry, and in a lengthy article describes the varied programme of social reform, sorely needed in Italy, which the late Minister was pledged to carry out.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE *North American Review* for May contains several articles on American politics, which it is only necessary to mention. Mr. Richard Hooker writes on "President Taft and his Programme"; Mr. Albert Fink on "The Recall of Judges"; Mr. Medill McCormick on "Republican Embarrassments"; Mr. J. Shirley Eaton on "The Railroad Rate Decision," which contains a great many figures which will be useful for purposes of reference; and Mr. Sydney Brooks writes on "The Politics of American Business."

THE LATER WORK OF MR. KIPLING.

Mr. Brian Hooker, in a very eulogistic article under the above head, says that Mr. Kipling does well to go on discovering new worlds to conquer instead of courting contemporary popularity by doing over again what he has once thoroughly accomplished. He exhausts one branch of his craft only to discover and develop the next:—

This Mr. Kipling has done, and in the doing has become from year to year a wiser poet and a more artful craftsman. In maturing into a Theory the spirit which was born in him he has sought out many inventions; and it will be time enough to complain that he has written himself out when he begins repeating himself to suit our pleasure. Whatever may be his absolute rank as an artist, whatever future generations may decide of that worship of collective Law and Labour, that un-Christian catholicism which is the real religion of our own, there can be little doubt that Mr. Kipling's work is its most typical and comprehensive expression.

THE POET AUGUSTE ANGELLIER.

Mr. Ernest Dimnet writes enthusiastically concerning Auguste Angellier, who began his literary life by publishing in 1893 two remarkable volumes on Robert Burns. It was not until 1896 that he published his first volume of poems, but his poetical reputation was made before his death on February 28th, 1911. He had a vast knowledge of English literature, and knew the English language to its subtlest niceties. His erudition was amazing. He was a man of unexpected learning, but he placed Balzac above Shakespeare. During the greater part of his life he was a pessimist, and one of his longer poems is a plea for annihilation. It is good to be told that in his later years his faith began to revive, and he died, not as one who had no faith, but as one who was looking forward to life beyond the grave:—

Pessimism certainly gave its colour to Angellier's philosophy: love was uncertain and incomplete, life was full of sufferings—one's own and those of others; death, which he seems in one place to advise as the remedy, was, after all, only the final destruction; genius, beauty, virtue, happiness, all were doomed to perish in the universal shipreck. From those sombre ideas he found a relief in the endless contemplation of Nature which occupies probably two-thirds of his work.

THE SPANISH REVIEWS.

SR. L. CUBILLO continues, in *La Lectura*, his articles on the South African Union, and there are two articles on the Italian writer, Antonio Fogazzaro. The writer of one of these articles states that Fogazzaro's literary ancestors were Dante and Manzoni (author of "The Betrothed"), and that Fogazzaro continued the religious poetry and glorious traditions of Italy and the great Christian poets. Another interesting contribution is that on "Juvenile Offenders of Madrid," which is noticed separately.

Among the contributions to *Nuestro Tiempo* the most interesting is that on workmen's insurance and pecuniary assistance when out of employment; it also deals with old age pensions and savings banks as regards Spain generally, but chiefly with respect to Ciudad Real and other neighbouring provinces collectively, called "La Mancha." The writer deplors the lack of these institutions, and describes what other countries are doing in that respect; he also dwells on the difficulties of the agricultural labourer, the small pay and uncertainty of work, the benefits derived from small savings banks and pawnshops. The usual article on International Politics touches the subjects of the new Greek Constitution, the crisis in Italy, and the policy of the Vatican.

In *Ciudad de Dios*, in addition to the finish of the history of the struggle for Mexican Independence, there is an article on the Santo Sudario (or Sacred Cloth) of Turin, concerning which there is a traditional belief that it had been wrapped round the body of the Saviour in the Sepulchre.

"The Crisis of the Roman Church" is the title of an article by Sr. Eduardo Ovejero in *España Moderna*. It is really a review of a book called "The Evangelist and the Church" by Loisy, the French writer, being an answer to "The Essence of Christianity," by a Protestant theologian in Berlin. The writer comments on Loisy's arguments, and says that they can be condensed into a few lines, namely, the Roman Church is and always has been what it ought to be in order to live. Christians were not pure spirits united only by community of sentiments; they were men who required a strong government and powerful control. With the Roman Church, the necessity for union implied subordination on the part of the others. The Church would not have been able to do its work of conversion had it not made itself the instructor of men in the temporal order. Nevertheless, Loisy himself admits that the mistake the Catholic Church has made, and still makes, is in its insatiable desire to govern men, instead of being content to direct their spiritual progress; it cannot be denied that its tendency, in reaction from Protestantism, has been to wipe out the individual and submit man to a tutelage, exercising a censorship on his entire activity, contrary to all initiative. Loisy's book is intended to be a defence of Catholicism; —

THE DUTCH REVIEWS.

De Tijdspiegel opens with an article of some interest to British readers, inasmuch as it is a contrast of the methods of government adopted by Holland and Britain in their tropical possessions. The first point to which the writer draws attention is the copious information concerning India which is to be found in "The Imperial Gazetteer," and he deplors the fact that Holland has nothing at all like it to offer to those students who are prospective Dutch-Indian officials. One of the Governors of an East Indian dependency did establish a rule, some years ago, that all officials should write an account of what had happened in their district, so that their successors should not be entirely handicapped for lack of knowledge; there is also a good book on Java, but there is a wide gulf between Holland and Britain in respect of information. The comparisons made by the writer are interesting, but too long for a detailed summary. The British, however, have given the natives of India more liberty, and while maintaining their own tongue as the official language, have not hesitated to have intercourse with various tribes in the languages of those races. The Dutch have not been so wise on all occasions.

Another contribution to this review merits attention; it is that on Modern Italian Literature. The Italians, stirred by the memories of the past, are fired by the desire to have a more glorious future, hence the awakening of the literary instinct. Some critics declare that they are too much under Norse and Russian influence; if that be so, it must be admitted that they have used their models to excellent advantage.

In *Vragen des Tijds* we have the first instalment of an essay on "The Origin of the Theory of Evolution." There is a long article in the same issue on the inhabitants of the Drente district, their dwellings, and the working of the Housing Law.

The first article in *Elsevier* is a sketch of Gustave Moreau, the painter of Salome. The frontispiece is a monochrome of Salome dancing before Herod, and there are other drafts of pictures and complete pictures on the subject. The description of the Exhibition of Mahommedan Art is continued, with illustrations of Persian bookbinding of the sixteenth century, Persian lacquer work of the seventeenth century, the portrait of a Sultan, and the like. Yet another art contribution is that on Japanese Colour Printing in the Royal Ethnographical Museum at Leyden, illustrated with queer and interesting pictures.

Dickens comes once more to the front in *De Gids*, in which Frans Coenen writes cleverly and with thorough knowledge on the work of our great novelist. There is a review of two recent books on mountaineering—(there are not many Dutch books on that sport)—and an exhaustive review of a book entitled "Indian Theosophy and Its Meaning for Us."

A PICTURE GALLERY IN EVERY HOME.

HOW TO UTILISE WASTED TREASURES OF ART.

TO make the home beautiful—oh, if we only could! Many things are necessary for that; but more might be done in utilising the walls of our rooms than is done at present. We might have a picture gallery in every room which would be a source of perennial refreshment to the eye and of inspiration to the mind at an insignificant cost both for frames and pictures. The immense improvement that has taken place in the reproduction of copies of the masterpieces of painting by colour processes renders it possible to adorn the humblest home with better pictures for as many shillings as our fathers could procure for as many pounds. But the improvement in book illustration has not worked out through from the shelves of our library to the walls of our offices and living rooms. There is hardly a house in London in which there is not some room that could be brightened and made more beautiful by hanging on the walls some of the prints, coloured or in black and white, which, after having been glanced at on their appearance in book or periodical, are put away in closet or bookshelf seldom to be looked at again.

WHERE THE WASTED TREASURES LIE.

When Oliver Cromwell saw the silver statues of the Twelve Apostles in Ely Cathedral he exclaimed, "What are they doing up there? It is high time they were brought down and sent about the world doing their Master's business." The same peremptory summons might well be addressed to the innumerable beautiful prints, engravings, and illustrations of all kinds which appear from week to week and year to year in the press, but which waste their beauty between the boards of the books in which they are bound up or in the dark obscurity of a lumber room. There are enough pictures, and good pictures too, in the world at this moment to convert every room in every cottage, house, or villa in the land into a picture gallery. After extracting the pictures from their concealment there is only the question of mounting to be considered, for the pictures must be mounted and framed and glazed, otherwise they soon are fly-blown, or are covered with dust. This difficulty of framing and mounting is responsible for much of the wicked waste which makes such woeful want in the mural decoration of our homes. It is because a cheap, simple, practical method of overcoming this difficulty has been discovered in the standardised mounts of Mr. D. J. Rider that this article is written.

THE MASTERPIECES OF PAINTING.

The arrival of the second, third and fourth volumes of Lieutenant Haldane Macfall's elaborate "History of Painting" (T. C. and E. C. Jack, Edinburgh), set me thinking. In each of these are over a score of coloured reproductions on reduced scale of the masterpieces of the master-painters of

all time. I looked through them once—I looked through them twice, and put them away on my bookshelf, regretting that they would so soon be out of sight, out of mind. When Haldane Macfall's History is complete, the purchaser of the eight volumes, at 7s. 6d. each, will have a carefully-selected series of 200 pictures in colours illustrating the best work of the Old Masters, and the most remarkable productions of modern artists. Apart from the luxuriously-printed letterpress in which Haldane Macfall leads his reader from century to century interpreting the mind and soul and heart of successive generations of artists, the purchaser who spends three pounds on the book becomes the possessor of 200 pictures, with which he can create for himself a miniature National Gallery on his own walls. Each of these pictures will stand for him as the expression of the life and thought of an epoch. Italy, Spain, Holland, France—all will express themselves in colour before his eyes. The religions of the Middle Ages, the paganism of the Renaissance, the realities of Court and camp in later times, all follow each other in regular sequence. Each picture is a syllable in the word by which Art endeavours to express life through the eye to the soul of man.

HOW TO DISPLAY PICTURES.

I went into some calculations as to how much, or rather how little, it would cost to frame, glaze, and hang the 200 pictures which are given away with the eight volumes of the "History of Painting." From an interesting article which Haldane Macfall contributed to *T. P.'s Magazine* on "The House Beautiful," I learn that a roll of *passe partout*, the stout black gummed paper by which the picture with its mount can be fastened to the glass, costs sixpence. With twenty-four rolls, the whole 200 pictures, with the white paper on which they are mounted, can be neatly and firmly affixed to a sheet of glass 15 inches by 11 inches, which can be purchased for about 4d. The rings by which the picture can be hung upon the wall cost 3d. per dozen. Add to this, say, 3s. for brass-headed nails, and we have the following bill of costs for hanging 160 pictures out of the 200—leaving out forty of the least suitable for mural decoration:—

	£	s.	d.
<i>Passe partout</i> , 20 rolls at 6d. per roll	...	...	...
160 sheets of glass at 4d. per sheet	2	13	4
320 rings	...	...	...
320 nails...	...	...	...
	0	6	6
	0	3	0

Total for 160 pictures £3 12 10
or less than 5½d. per picture.

By using *passe partout* you dispense with the cost of framing the pictures. If you mount the pictures on cardboard it will cost you from a penny to three-

pence for mounts, according to the size of the mount. In the case of the pictures from Macfall's "History of Painting" they are already mounted.

HOW TO UTILISE "BIBBY'S ANNUAL."

What I suggest should be done with the illustrations from the "History of Painting" can be done with any other illustrated high-class publication. I will select for the purpose "Bibby's Annual," which appeared last month. It is published at 1s., or I will send it to any reader for 1s. 4d. post free. It is the best illustrated periodical issued from the English press. For an expenditure within the means of the poorest, anyone can have on the walls of his living-room admirable reproductions in colour of the following pictures:—

The Sistine Madonna—(Raffaello Sanzio).
A Dutch Courtyard—(Pieter de Hooch).
King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid—(Burne Jones).
The Garden of the Hesperides—(Turner).
The Syndic of Clothworkers—(Rembrandt).
And many others in monochrome.

THE STANDARDISED MOUNT.

I am, however, fully aware that while there are numberless homes where the neat and nimble fingers of youth would find delightful employment in mounting and glazing pictures and prints, it is necessary to provide ready-made mounts and frames for those who have neither the time nor the knack for mounting the pictures themselves.

For those persons there has been provided an admirable system of standardised mounts and frames, which also serve the purpose of a portfolio for art collectors. The frames, made with movable backs, are deep enough to hold half a dozen mounted pictures. One frame, which costs 2s., is therefore available for five mounted pictures, and as many more unmounted pictures, which can be changed from time to time. Some pictures we wish to have always with us, of others we get bored, while an intermediate class need to be changed to suit the season or the mood. By having five of them in a single frame, not only is the cost of the frame distributed over five pictures, but wall space is economised. There is no reason why a picture in these standardised frames should not be changed every day. As the boy or the maid changes the day of the week in the calendar, so they could change the picture in the frame.

THE PORTFOLIO FRAME.

I think that this idea may catch on, and in order to facilitate matters I have made arrangements with the maker of the standardised frames and with the publishers of the "History of Painting," by which I can supply any of my readers with five mounted pictures, together with a frame with a movable back, for five shillings net. If sent by post the frame will

be supplied without glass for the same price, post free. The pictures of the first series are selected from Haldane Macfall's "History of Painting," the second from his "Lovely Children."

THE COLLECTION OF PRINTS AND PICTURES.

The advantage of the portfolio frame with the standardised mount is the ease with which pictures can be displayed to advantage on the walls. The fashion of collecting prints is much more interesting than that of stamp collecting, and the print collector who uses the portfolio invites all his friends to share his spoils. Every portfolio frame is constructed to carry five mounted and five unmounted pictures. The latter can be accumulated until, tired with ringing the changes in the first mounted five, you can mount the second five in the other side of the mounts, and then you can have ten pictures in one frame.

The series can be endlessly varied. One portfolio frame could be dedicated to portraits, with a new face displayed every day. A series of six sets could be devoted to the great painters Rembrandt, Raphael, Velasquez, Murillo, Holbein, Turner. I have the choice of fifty Turners, reproduced in colour printing by Messrs. Jack, from the pictures in the Tate and other galleries.

The importance of this system of utilising prints and pictures can only be adequately appreciated by those who have visited the long and cheerless corridors of workhouses, who have sat before the dreary whitewashed walls of schools, or who have been sickened by some fly-spoiled dirty chromo in the bedroom of your lodging-house.

I shall be glad to receive suggestions from any of my readers who are interested in ministering to the sense of beauty in the homes of our people. Mr. Haldane Macfall has undertaken to assist me with advice for any perplexed reader.

A SPECIAL OFFER.

Readers who desire to make some room, or rooms, in their house beautiful, either with the accumulated waste art treasures on their own shelves, or with the pictures in colour or in black and white to which I have referred, can be supplied as follows:—

- A.—The Portfolio Frame, complete with glass, s. d.
backboard, and FIVE MOUNTED PICTURES
in colours, or in black and white, from
Macfall's "History of Painting" and
"Lovely Children," or from "Bibby's
Annual" (without glass, post free) . . . 5 0
- B.—The Bibby Parcel, each containing one
copy of "Bibby's Annual," 24 standardised
mounts, 24 rings, 3 rolls of *passe partout*. 5 0
With full directions, post free . . . 5 9

Mr. D. J. Rider, 36, St. Martin's Court, W.C., will supply all necessaries for *passe partout*, rings, backboards, standardised mounts, etc.

Random Readings from the Reviews.

THE IDEAL RACEHORSE.

"The Best Derby Winner I Ever Saw" is the title of a symposium of opinions of leading racing men in the *Strand* for June. The opinion is divided among six horses—Ormonde, Galopin, Flying Fox, Isinglass, Persimmon, and Spearmint. Ormonde carries the greatest number of votes. Mr. W. Allison, of the *Sportsman*, gives criticisms of the selected winners. He judges that from the point of view of looks Persimmon and Flying Fox can be found fault with in one respect only, the former being slightly wanting in strength in the middle piece, and the latter being a little deficient in length of neck. Proceeding on this criticism, the *Strand* presents a portrait of the ideal racehorse, which is made up by attaching Persimmon's head to Flying Fox's body!

SOME MILITARY MAXIMS.

In the *Oxford and Cambridge Review*. Colonel Alsager Pollock sums up his paper on common-sense and the study of war in the following crisp epigrams:—

Knowledge, however great, if unaccompanied by proportionate understanding, is of very little value to a student of war.

Precedents are useful assistants, but very bad masters.

Opportunism is a corner-stone of successful generalship.

Successes that are commonly attributed to good fortune may as a rule be more properly ascribed to superior imagination.

Military history should be studied rather to extract its general lessons as concisely as possible than to store the mind with a mass of cumbersome details.

Genius may prevail for a while without much knowledge, but genuine greatness demands both.

Strong men are open only to conviction, but the weak are persuadable against their better judgment.

A NOVEL KIND OF MEASUREMENT.

I recently went to the pedagogical library of a university and looked over its shelves. The space given to each topic is a test of a library, since it reveals the attitude of the collector better than the presence of particular books. A measurement of this library showed:

Four yards of philosophy.

One yard of Greek morality.

Two yards of child psychology.

Two yards of the lives of great men.

One yard of poetical selections.

Three yards of literary models.

Two yards of history of education.

There was not a book on modern social problems: nor did the reading of these students extend to any of the fields in which social workers have a direct interest.—S. N. PATTEN, in the *American Educational Review*.

THE POET AND THE WOLF AT THE DOOR.

In *Cassell's* for May Ian Livingstone, writing on the people of Edinburgh, refers to the mordant humour of Lord Young. "He was a deadly wit,

His tongue was remorseless." Of this an incident is given:—

He was introduced to Mr. Alfred Austin, the poet laureate, and in his dry manner and his sharp Scottish accent he asked, "Do you make a living by your poetry, Mr. Austin?" "Well," Mr. Austin is said to have replied, "I have to keep the wolf from the door." "Dear me!" said Lord Young; "do you read your poetry to the wolf?"

THE RELIGION OF GARIBALDI.

Someone having told Miss Carolina Giffard Philipson that Garibaldi did not believe in God, he wrote to her as follows:—"You, most charming friend, must pay no attention to my detractors. At Geneva, among other propositions, I put forward the following one: 'Let us establish the Universal Religion of God.' God, father of all nations without distinction of climate, frontier, sect, or colour—God who wishes all human beings to be brothers and sisters—who represses and condemns all evil and wishes the good for all—in short, who has as basis of His religion the holy precept: 'Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you.' If this is what is called not believing in God you may tell me in your next letter."—*The Theosophist*, May.

TESTING THE TRUE MOTHER.

A parallel to Solomon's famous decision between two mothers contending for a child is paralleled in the O-oka stories given in the *Japan Magazine* for March. The second wife of a man who had divorced his first wife claimed the child of her predecessor. They brought the case before O-oka:—

Then O-oka said to them: "I can not judge a matter without some evidence. You shall put the girl between you, and each taking one of her hands, shall pull her until one of you wins the victory, upon which my decision will be made." They quickly assented to this, and began the struggle. The poor child cried aloud with pain at being almost disjointed by their vigorous jerks, when instantly one woman, startled with fright, let go her hand. The other woman said at once, "So! The girl is mine." "No," said the Mayor, "the apparent loser is here the victor. The true mother felt sorrow to see the child suffer pain by her pulling, and immediately released her, while you, not feeling that mother-love, cared not whether the girl was hurt, but only to defeat your opponent for selfish motives."

MORAL EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF.

Miss Ida M. Tarbell, in the *American Magazine*, sets about to test the Tariff by moral effects. She asks, are men better or worse for it? What does it make for in the main—callousness or gentleness, greed or unselfishness? She replies:—

"The history of protection in this country is one long story of injured manhood. Tap it at any point, and you find it encouraging weak, base human traits—self-interest, self-deception, indifference to the claims of others. . . . This is the kind of man the protective system as we practise it encourages: a man unwilling to take his chances in a free world-struggle; a man whose sense of propriety and loyalty has been so perverted that he is willing to treat the Congress of the United States as an adjunct to his business, one who regards freedom of speech as a menace, and the quality of his product of less importance than the quantity. Now this man at every point is a contradiction to the democratic ideal of manhood."

LANGUAGES AND LETTER-WRITING.

THE time for the holiday courses is now coming very near. For those who do not wish to go abroad there are the Edinburgh University and the Oxford University courses. Neither of these would be suitable for students not fairly conversant with French and German. The fees are £2 and £3 for the month of August. At Villerville-sur-Mer, near Trouville, the Alliance Française are holding elementary, intermediate, and advanced courses in French: the fees are about £2 5s. for three weeks. At Dijon, amidst beautiful scenery, it is possible to obtain a diploma, and the fee for a month is thirty francs. These are only a few of the courses, the full table of which may be procured from the Educational Enquiry Office, Whitehall—particulars of more than thirty being given.

The time for arranging an exchange of homes for the holidays is rapidly passing, and applications should be made to Miss Batchelor, the hon. secretary, Grassendale, Southborne-on-Sea, Hants, as soon as possible.

At Havre the parents of a youth of twenty would receive another lad in his place, and from Dieppe also there is an application amongst many others.

From Bremen I have received a letter which does not come under the ordinary rules. A hotel proprietor in Bremen wants to exchange his son of nineteen with the son of someone similarly situated in England. This boy has received a gymnasium education, and has been accustomed to waiting in his father's hotel. (This would not be considered as lowering his social status.) The German youth wants to practise English, and the German father writes that it would give him great pleasure to receive an English boy, and he would treat him as his own son.

ESPERANTO.

The several "caravans" are being rapidly arranged for the Antwerp Congress, although this will not take place until August 20th. It will be spread over a longer period this year, for the U. E. A. Congress will immediately follow the general one. Both are so packed with meetings that they cannot be held synchronously, as formerly. The Antwerp-Grimsby folk start on Saturday, the 19th; return fare, £1. The Hull-Rotterdam route is a little more costly. A special ship will be chartered for Londoners, supposing a sufficient number are entered at once; the cost will be £1 1s., second class. M. Blaise, 3, Lynette Avenue, Clapham Common, S.W., is arranging this last.

One of the most delightful of the Esperanto magazines from an artistic point of view is *Universo* (Hecknersverlag, Wolfenbüttel, Germany. 6s. per annum), if good paper, clear type, and fine illustrations count. But of all its numbers the finest is the sixth of the second year. In it Dr. Schramm presents us with the pathetic early history of Dr.

Zamenhof, written by his brother; a charming account of the return from Washington by Frau Hankel; and the connection between the Hachette firm and Esperanto, with other matters of interest. Many know how much Dr. Zamenhof suffered in mind in boyhood and in his young manhood from actual need of that which money gives, tempered later by the loving self-denial of his wife, and all this because of his devotion to the one idea—the promotion of peace and goodwill amongst the nations of the earth. But the fuller details revealed in *Universo* certainly explain why he and his wife have excited so much personal devotion. Esperanto magazines cannot usually be bought in single numbers, but it would pay to subscribe for half a year to get number six only.

The Roumanians and Bulgarians have very wisely decided to unite forces and issue one magazine for the two countries—*Danubo*—under the direction of Dr. Robin. It is interesting from a literary standpoint as well as on account of its news. The March number had a good account of Dickens and his works by Miss Schafer.

News comes in so fast that it is only possible to give a few brief words here. The Edinburgh meeting was a great success. The Scottish Annual Congress will take place at Dundee, from June 16th to 19th, when Mr. Churchill will be hon. vice-president, and the City Council will give the Congress an official reception in the Albert Galleries. It is hoped many non-Scottish Esperantists will be present.

Southport will doubtless have scored a success before this number is published. The Mayor, the High Sheriff of Lancashire, and many of the Town Councillors have promised to do all they can to ensure success, and the programme is a very good one.

Although, generally speaking, the authorities in St. Petersburg are favourable to Esperanto, and Esperanto meetings are not even bothered with police attendance, yet for some as yet unaccountable reason several Esperantists resident in St. Petersburg have had their papers and photographs seized; nor had they been returned at the time of writing.

The *Esperanto Instruisto*, one penny monthly, which can be obtained at the REVIEW office, continues its monthly section of the History of Esperanto.

During the month two fine musical entertainments have been given in London—one by Montagu Butler, the well-known harpist and teacher of music, who performed on harp and piano some compositions of his own and of John Thomas, etc., Miss Gladys Cosmetto (L.A.M.) singing her Esperanto translations of well-known songs. Later in the month Miss Young lectured on "Esperanto as the Song Language of the World," illustrated by the sweet singing of Mme. San Carolo. The lecture itself was published in the *British Esperantist* for May.

BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

THE AEROPLANE: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.*

MR. GRAHAME-WHITE divided the honours of last month with the King, the Kaiser and Mr. Lascelles. The field-day at Hendon, when he invited both political leaders and thirty members of the House of Commons in order to demonstrate before them the ease, the safety, and the rapidity with which the aeroplane can be used in the air, was an apotheosis of the great airman who has established a workshop at Hendon for the purpose of training pilots of the air. This book, therefore, on the aeroplane well deserves to rank as the book of the month. It covers the whole of the ground. Mr. Harry Harper writes part of it, but there are chapters contributed by half-a-dozen other writers, among whom Mr. Henry Farman, Colonel Capper, Mr. Roger Wallace (chairman of the Royal Aero Club), and Mr. Louis Paulhan deserve to be specially mentioned.

THE PIONEERS OF FLIGHT.

Mr. Grahame-White begins the book by telling of the Pioneers of Flight in a chapter in which the Wright brothers find an honoured place. It is satisfactory to our national pride as Englishmen to learn that in 1809 a fellow-countryman of ours, Sir George Cayley by name, explained in a lecture given at the Institute of Civil Engineers the right way of flying. His design embraced all the parts and qualities of an aeroplane as we know it to-day, and to a great extent anticipated the Blériot monoplane. It was not until thirty-three years later that another Englishman made the first aeroplane on Cayley's design, but it failed to fly owing to the fact that the weight of the steam engine necessary to propel it was too heavy for it to lift. His machine greatly resembled the present day Antoinette monoplane. From 1885 to 1897 pioneers experimented with gliders, models and full-sized machines. Some of them lost their lives, and none of them managed to keep in the air for a longer flight than 1,200 feet, the average maximum of flight being 600 feet.

* "The Aeroplane: Past, Present, and Future." By Claude Grahame-White and Harry Harper. 93 Illustrations. (T. Werner Laurie. 15s. net)

SOME RECORDS.

The next chapter is devoted to an account of all the more important cross-country flights, with the distances flown. In 1905 the Wright brothers held the record of twenty-four miles, and in 1909 they increased it to ninety-five miles. In 1909 Mr. Farman flew 150 miles, and in 1910 Mr. Tabuteau remained in the air eight hours and thirty-five minutes. Speed-flying has increased from thirty miles an hour in 1903, the Wright brothers holding the record for speed until 1908, when they got up to thirty-nine miles an hour. In 1909 Delagrange pulled up the speed to 49'9, to be beaten by Leblanc in 1910, who holds the record with 67'5 miles an hour. The increase in speed,

however, is nothing to the improvement that has been made in high-flying. In 1907 Farman only flew eight feet above the ground. In 1908 Wright went up as high as 400 feet, but in 1909 Latham went up to 1,640 feet, and in 1910 Legagneux mounted 10,746 feet into the air. It is predicted that during the present year an airman will be able to reach an altitude of close upon 20,000 feet.

PASSENGERS AND PILOTS.

Wright first carried a passenger in 1908. In 1909 Blériot was the first to carry two, then Farman carried four in 1910. In 1911 Bréguet carried eleven for two miles, and

Sommer carried twelve for six miles. Further developments in passenger carrying are expected during this year, when "air-cars" carrying four and six occupants as their regular equipment will be introduced. The oversea records have risen from 21 miles in 1909 to 130 miles in 1911, the latter record being made by Lieutenant Bague.

After this record of speeds and altitudes we come to a directory of the airmen of the world. The list contains the names of over 700 pilots, who fly altogether 729 machines. Of these 361 are biplanes and 302 monoplanes. Of the biplanes more than one-third, or 135, are of the Farman type, and of the monoplanes 158, or more than one-half, are Blériots. The Blériot machine has secured the majority of prizes for speed and high-flying. Of the 700 pilots 387 are French, 128 British, only 46 German, 38



The late M. Pierre Marie, the French Airman, who, with Captain Dupuis, was killed at Rheims.

Italian, 37 Russian, 31 American, and 4 Japanese. Seven French airwomen are in the list of qualified pilots. The list of the world's airmen fills fifty-three pages, and may be regarded as a directory or "Who's Who" of the conquerors of the air.

THE CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

The next section is devoted to the melancholy story of aeroplane fatalities, which, however, are very much fewer than people usually imagine, although about fifty pages are devoted to an account of them. In a little more than two years, ending February 6th, 1911, there were only thirty-four aeroplane fatalities,

have obliterated one-half the accidents of the last two years.

HOW TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS.

Mr. Charles G. Grey, writing on the "Prevention of Aeroplane Accidents," maintains that many times the airmen who were killed would have escaped if they had been seated in a properly designed body, with something to hang on to, with the engines in front, and with plenty of woodwork to crumple up between them and the ground. Fatal results can be avoided by the pilot sticking to his seat, and the turning over can be prevented in many cases by



Photograph by

The Aviation Demonstrations at Hendon Aerodrome.

[Central News.]

but in one year, 1910, ninety people were killed and eighty injured while mountaineering. The following is a table of the causes of the accidents:—

Cause.	No. of accidents.
Breakage of some portion of machine	11
Pilot's loss of control	8
Failure of controlling mechanism	3
Machine rendered uncontrollable by wind gusts...	4
Accidents while on ground	4
Failure of motor	1
Illness of pilot while flying	2
Unknown causes	1

Flying is easy and safe when conditions are favourable and the pilot essays no over-daring feat. An improvement in the quality of the machine would

fitting the machine with adequate skids. He would have the pilots kept in their seats by properly designed elastic belts. These belts should be wide, extending from hip to breastbone, much like a horse-sling, and should be fastened to the machine by stout rubber cords. He would do away with the lifting tail and use a tail which is simply directional, and not part of the carrying surface.

THE AEROPLANE IN WAR. ITS RISKS.

A very interesting chapter is that devoted to "The Aeroplane in Warfare," by Colonel J. E. Capper. An aeroplane, he says, can reach the height of three thousand feet in a few minutes, keep up an average

speed of from forty to fifty miles an hour, and can be kept for a considerable time practically above any particular spot. The movements of the machine when flying are smooth enough to enable the passenger to use both hands for writing notes, sketching, taking photographs, etc., and with practice he can use moderately powerful field-glasses. Colonel Capper does not think that the chances of hitting an aeroplane either by artillery or by infantry are very great.



Watching the Dropping of "Bombs" from Aeroplanes: Mr. Asquith is much interested.

The effective range of a gunshot is 5,000 yards, and a machine moving directly across it at fifty miles an hour would only be within range for under $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. During this time the aeroplane could move up and down and circle round at the discretion of its pilot, and if it circled directly overhead ordinary field artillery could not fire at it at all. The fabric of the aeroplane might be riddled with bullets and the machine would still keep in the air. A com-

pany of a hundred men would probably be able to get off three thousand shots at a machine crossing over their heads, and might make a certain number of hits, but many of the shots would come down upon the firers, and unless the bullets hit the airman or some vital part of the machine it would do no harm. Still more awkward is the fact that it would be extremely difficult to know whether the aeroplane were a friend or a foe. Hence Colonel Capper thinks that while there will be some risk in flying over the enemy's position, it is not so very great.

ITS USES.

For reconnaissance the aeroplane will be invaluable. That is obvious. A more disputed point is whether it can be used to drop bombs with precision upon vital points. At present to hit accurately the machine must fly low, and the lower it flies the easier it is for artillery and infantry to hit it. If an aeroplane, with an average speed of fifty miles an hour, has only fifty miles to fly, it could carry 250 lbs. weight of bombs, and with practice a considerable number of bombs may be expected to land in a rectangle of one hundred yards by twenty yards from heights well above 1,000 feet:—

Fifty machines making two trips each per diem, within a radius of one hundred miles, would drop each day 15,000 lbs., or about $6\frac{1}{2}$ tons of bombs, on any selected area. It is inconceivable but that material as well as moral danger would be caused by such a quantity of explosives falling in a short space of time on a comparatively crowded spot.

As against airships the aeroplane has everything its own way. A combat in the air would be exactly like that between a falcon and a heron. The moment the aeroplane gets above the airship it can glide within a few feet of her envelope and drop a bomb in it with absolute certainty, destroying both the airship and its crew. In a fight between flying machines, victory will go to that which can fly and rise fastest, manœuvre easiest, and shoot the straightest.

In the battlefield a number of machines ascending at intervals of a few minutes could carry out an almost continuous attack if they were fitted with machine guns, 2,000 rounds of ammunition, and fuel for two or three hours. The aeroplane will revolutionise tactics, for the concentration of troops for counter attack would prove very difficult. No massing of troops behind cover would be permissible, and cavalry, which depends for its shock action on massing in the immediate neighbourhood of the enemy, might find itself incapable of carrying out its most important rôle in battle.

THE COST OF AN AIR FLEET.

Colonel Capper calculates that the cost of a fleet of one hundred flying machines at present would not be more than £60,000, and an initial expenditure of £100,000 would suffice for the provision of one hundred flying machines. The upkeep of one hundred officers and two hundred

N.C.O.'s and men would not cost more than £60,000 per annum. An annual grant of £100,000 would suffice for the provision in peace of a fleet of one hundred flying machines, including the renewal of the whole fleet every two and a half years. A single four-horse wagon would carry sufficient fuel and oil to enable a typical military flying machine to travel a distance of 16,000 miles, or a fleet of one hundred machines a distance of one hundred and sixty miles. Very little food would be required, and the baggage would be almost infinitesimal.

THE GOVERNMENTS AND THE AEROPLANE.

Mr. G. Holt Thomas raises a shriek of alarm over the backwardness of the War Office and the Admiralty in adopting the new aeroplane. He says at present a good pilot can be engaged at £300 to £400 a year. Mr. Grahame-White, in a bomb-throwing competition, let fall the projectile plumb in the middle of the deck of a dummy battleship every time. An American officer, on a Curtiss machine, with a rifle hit a target four times out of six, and got one bull. Latham was reported to have shot a buck and a bird from his machine. Mr. Thomas maintains that we ought to have one hundred aeroplanes attached to the War Office and a hundred attached to the Admiralty. Germany, he says, will have one hundred aeroplanes and pilots this summer. Japan has ten and has ordered twenty-two more. The idea in France is to teach every officer practically to fly, whatever regiment he may belong to, and to attach an aviation department to every military camp.

THE FUTURE OF FLYING.

After discussing what the aeroplanes would do in war, M. Louis Blériot discusses what can be done in commerce and in sport. M. Blériot, who has had nearly a dozen really bad falls without suffering anything more than cuts and bruises, says that it is almost incredible the "scrapes" a man can get himself out of, when he is flying. He thinks that a regular passenger-carrying aeroplane is certain to come. The higher the speed of the aeroplane the safer the flying. A high-speed machine is an ideal wind flyer. What is now wanted is a variable speed machine which is capable of going slow or fast as the occasion demands. He thinks that there will be definite routes for all aerial craft passing between London and Paris, and that the Atlantic will have its regular "airway," signals being placed so that they can be read by the pilots passing overhead.

From a commercial point of view the aerial service is superior to any land or sea service in cheapness, safety, and great speed. There is in flying all the joy of a swift rush through the air with none of the discomforts, such as dust and vibration, which attend high-speed travel on land. There is in flying, indeed, a sense of power and conquest very hard to describe. The aeroplane, he thinks, will be extensively used for touring and sporting parties.

There is a melancholy interest attaching to the

chapter on "The Human Factor in Flying," which contain the views expressed by the late Mr. Cecil S. Grace just before he lost his life in flying back from Calais to Dover. Mr. Grace says that he was tired of slow speed flying; a speed of forty miles an hour through the air was of no practical good at all. "I want to see speeds of eighty and one hundred miles through the air obtained quite soon."

Mr. Howard T. Wright discusses the "Power Unit" of aeroplanes, and Mr. Henry Farman their constructional future.

THE FASCINATION OF FLIGHT.

Mr. Grahame-White, in describing the fascination of flying, says that it gives you a sense of power and a sensation of pride which far exceeds in exhilaration any other way of getting from point to point that mankind has yet invented. So delightful is it that he is quite sure there will soon be a great "boom" in aviation when manufacturers are able to introduce a machine which is a little more simple and a little more practical than those we are using now. Every passenger he has taken for a flight has longed for another. Those who have been a little nervous at starting, as soon as they got into the air urged him to go higher and higher, and everybody who is brought into anything like practical touch with flying becomes at once keenly enthusiastic about it.

AERIAL LAW.

Mr. Roger Wallace, Chairman of the Royal Aero Club, deals with the question of aerial law. He says that the International Conference which met in Paris in May and June last year was to have met again in November, but it was suddenly decided to adjourn it *sine die* owing to differences of opinion between the representatives of the Powers. It was reported that a deviation of opinion took place on the question as to the right to close frontiers against aerial vessels when it was thought fit. He doubts whether it will be possible to draw up an international code on the subject as yet.

THE AEROPLANE OF THE FUTURE.

The last chapter is devoted to the future of flying, which is one of the most interesting in the book. Mr. Paulhan thinks that when we can fly at one hundred and fifty kilometres an hour we shall be able to fly in practically any high wind on any day in the year. As to the aeroplane of the future, he says:—

I foresee that such a perfected aircraft will have a closed, and very carefully suspended body, so that the travellers in it may be protected from the rush of the wind, and may also be free from any shock or vibration when the machine starts or finishes a flight.

Undoubtedly, too, the rich man's aeroplane will be nicely lighted, so that when he makes a night flight—such flights will become common in the future—he will be able to see to read.

More important still, perhaps, will be the means taken to provide for the comfort of passengers in the way of heating aeroplanes.

It is very cold work rushing through the air at a high speed. Therefore there is no doubt but that the bodies of the perfected



[Photograph by]

[Topical Press.]

Mr. Balfour takes to Flight with Mr. Grahame-White.

aeroplanes, such as I am describing, will be very carefully heated by artificial means.

Mr. Paulhan says we shall have a thoroughly practical and useful machine sufficiently safe for ordinary individuals to buy and fly before the end of 1915. He does not think the aeroplane will be used as a general carrier of goods, but he does think that it will be very much used for carrying mails. He thinks the Atlantic will be crossed by an aeroplane in a few years' time, and that there will ultimately be more actual risk in travelling in a very fast train than in passing through the air in the most approved type of passenger-carrying aeroplane. The passenger-carrying machine will have a boat-shaped car body with automatic stability; and an aeroplane to carry four people will cost about as much as one now pays for a motor-car of similar capacity. It will be much more economical to run, as there is no wear of pneumatic tyres and nothing required for the upkeep of roads.

SOME PROPHECIES.

Mr. Mervyn O'Gorman, Superintendent of the Government Balloon Factory at South Farnborough,

thinks that the engine will have to be silenced and the airman shielded from the wind. Mr. S. F. Cody says that in ten years' time we shall have a large passenger-carrying aeroplane able to compete successfully with steamers and trains. In the next four or five years aeroplaning will become daily more dangerous, but after that time the danger element will be eliminated, and aeroplanes will be sufficiently perfect for any experienced, cool-headed motorist to be able to pilot them with ease.

The most sanguine person of all, however, is Mr. A. V. Roe, who says: "I certainly think, before another twenty years have passed, we shall be crossing the Atlantic in about eighteen hours by aeroplane." There will be aero-hydroplanes which will float on the water when at rest, and will be mounted on stream-line section struts resting on long torpedo-shaped floats. Under these floats small hydroplanes would be arranged, so that as the speed increased the floats would leave the water, and the machine would rise into the air like an aeroplane.

HOW AEROPLANES WILL FINISH WAR.

A recent writer in the *Westminster Gazette*, discussing the future of aeroplanes in naval war, makes the following pertinent observations, written after seeing the display at Hendon and immediately afterwards a night attack on Portsmouth:—

With the possibilities of the aeroplane in mind, rightly or wrongly it occurred to me that the seaway method of settling disputes was heavy, slow, and narrow, for when we come to measure the effective value of shell fire with what will sooner or later become possible with aerial fire, the projectile output of a ship's guns will be comparatively small as compared with the rain of shot which can be poured down on an enemy by large fleets of aircraft. Thursday night provided an insight to the observant in this connection.

The sight of a flotilla of destroyers stealing in under cover of darkness to the accompaniment of a fierce fusillade from the land and sea batteries was indeed very impressive, but it seemed to me to emphasise the slow and narrow path that fighting ships must necessarily take, and how they must expose themselves in order to get within striking distance of their objective. Aircraft, on the other hand, are bound by no such restrictions, as there are no prescribed routes in the aerial way. Their mobility is such that they may come not from one expected quarter, but from any, and, moreover, they will be able to deliver their missiles without being seen, and even when operating at low altitudes their speed will be such as to seriously handicap the land gunners in the matter of range.

The impression made upon me was that the aeroplane in its present infant stage used in sufficiently large numbers could destroy the scores of ships of all classes that lay in Portsmouth Dockyard and every building it contains. This is no fanciful idea, but one that is reasonably conceivable. If the possibilities of the aeroplane are forced for offensive purposes, arsenals, harbours and ports would be the easiest objectives of attack, and unless war is put a stop to the position of warships in such places would be made untenable, because they would be helpless to defend themselves. They must be driven to seek the shelter of the open sea, and a fleet cannot be maintained in effective trim when there are no means of effecting repairs.

PHEASANTS OR PEASANTS?

"Rural Denmark and Its Lessons." By Rider Haggard.

This is a book for which we have long been waiting. Denmark is the agricultural object-lesson of the world. Mr. Rider Haggard is the most lucid and the most expert of agricultural observers. No better man could have chosen a better subject to handle. In a volume of three hundred odd pages, judiciously illustrated and well-indexed, this shrewd observer tells us all that we need to know as to what Denmark and the Danes have to teach us. We all need to go to school to the Danes. They have poorer land and a worse climate, but they beat us hollow. They not only feed themselves, but they export £18,000,000 of farm produce to Great Britain. How is it done? The answer is written at large across every page of this admirable book. By Brains. The Danes educate their farmers to make the best use of their land. In Denmark the landed system is framed for the purpose of producing peasants: in England the supreme object is pheasants. Small holdings, co-operation and education are the three-fold secret of the prosperity of Danish agriculture. If we adopted Danish methods, says Mr. Haggard, we could easily double the output of our farming produce. But we won't do it. Why? The pheasant blocks the way.

Denmark is about half the size of Scotland. The soil is poor and sandy, and the summer so short that sometimes the oats sown one year have to be harvested the next. But the people are sober, tramps are unknown, everyone seems to be prosperous, and there is no complaining in the land. Mr. Rider Haggard explains how we can secure all these advantages. We ought to be conquered by the Danes, as our ancestors were in the years when Canute reigned in our English land. Then a beneficent revolution would ensue, which Mr. Haggard describes as follows:—

Let us suppose that a few generations ago a new Danish invasion of England had taken place, and that the East Anglian and some adjoining counties had been repopulated, or were dominated, by Danes, as happened in the days of King Canute. In that event what would be the agricultural condition of those counties at the present time?

By the working of the Danish laws of inheritance, and of the general customs and instincts of that people, the large estates would be broken up into much smaller holdings. All the fen and other suitable lands would be divided among a multitude of little freeholders, or perhaps of State tenants holding under a perpetual lease. In every country town would be seen the tall chimneys of the butter, sugar-beet, and bacon factories; and in every city great co-operative milk-distributing companies would be established.

Dotted about the countryside would appear more, many more, farmsteads than are to be found today, each of them the residence of a small landowner.

In every one of these houses and in a great number of the small-holders' cottages the telephone would be installed. Also every village of more than a certain size would be lit by electric light, as in Denmark: no small boon in the long winter season.

The great cottage question, too, now so insoluble, would have been met by the erection, with the aid of co-operative building societies, of a sufficient number of wholesome and suitable dwellings, most of which would be owned by their occupiers. The railways would belong to Government, and carry passengers and goods at about one-half of the present rates.

The general prevalence of co-operation would have brought into existence great numbers of local societies, large and small, thus favouring intercourse and mutual trust between man and man. Corn-growing would still be practised to a considerable extent, especially upon the heavy lands to which it is naturally adapted; but the number of cows and horned stock, and also of pigs, that were kept would be visited fortnightly, not by a Government inspector, but by a skilled person, probably a woman, highly trained in the State colleges, who would test its milk, prescribe the exact proportions of the food it should receive, and if it were sick, how it should be treated. Moreover, there would be hospitals to which ailing beasts could be sent for a small fee.

In the towns not far from the factories would stand the high schools, to which young men and women would flock to complete the education that they had begun in the State elementary and secondary schools.

Credit Unions established on the principles that I have described would flourish everywhere, by the help of which the landowner could provide himself, on the security of his property, with working capital at the smallest possible interest. Also there would be Credit Banks for the benefit of small holders and workers of allotments, all of which institutions would receive a certain amount of assistance from the State and be subject to its inspection and audit.

If these changes were brought about, Mr. Haggard says he believes much of our land under the new system would produce nearly double what it does at present. This does not mean that the land should be cultivated like a market garden by a system of intensive culture. It does mean that the man would own the land he tilled. There is, says Mr. Haggard, great room for improvement in our treatment of grassland:—

No circumstance in our agriculture astonishes and indeed horrifies the Danish farmer so much as does our huge acreage of wasteful and indifferent pasture.

Again, if the Danes owned it much of our waste land that is not cultivated at all, or only half-cultivated, would be brought under the plough, or if it did not pay thus would be afforested.

But nothing will be done while the wealthy classes of the world make British soil their pleasure ground. It pays better to rear pheasants for their shooting than to breed sons for the tillage of the soil. Yet, but for sport and society and snobbishness, a young gentleman could do better at farming his own bit of land at home than he could in the colonies. The sum of the whole matter is thus stated in two sentences:—

The Danes look upon their land as a principal means of livelihood and as a nursery which, above all things, should be consecrated to the upbringing and home-life of a healthy and numerous rural population—in short, as a business proposition in which the nation is most vitally concerned.

In the main, although we may not acknowledge it, we look upon our land, or much of it, as a pleasure proposition in which the individual only is concerned, or so it appears to me.

Once more I commend this book to all those who are interested in the land and those who till it.

INSURANCE NOTES.

His Majesty's Royal warrant has been conferred upon the General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation of Perth and London. This distinction is quite unique, as the General Accident is the only insurance company enjoying this particular honour.

The directors of the Law Union and Rock Insurance Company desire it to be known that the rumour of the company being concerned with an impending amalgamation has no foundation.

A successful demonstration of a new automatic fire alarm, the May-Otway system, was given at the warehouse of James Service and Co., Collins-street, Melbourne, on the 19th inst. A shallow iron tank filled with methylated spirits was placed in the centre of the floor. A light was applied, the spirits burst into a fierce flame, and in the short space of 21 seconds a gong in the front of the warehouse proclaimed the fact that a fire was in progress. Simultaneously with this the Fire Brigade Headquarters were notified by telegraph of the outbreak, and on the indicator board just inside the main entrance to the warehouse it was shown that the fire had started on the ground floor. Two minutes later a fireman arrived from the station at Little Bourke-street, and in less than four minutes from the sounding of the gong a messenger from the Head station on Eastern Hill made his appearance on a motor cycle, bringing with him the tape upon which was recorded the message received by the brigade. It was maintained by Mr. Arthur T. Keirle, the manager in Australia of the May-Otway Fire Alarms Ltd., in a brief address, that, if a fire brigade with an equipment and organisation such as the Melbourne Brigade possessed, was summoned to an outbreak soon enough, and could be on the scene, and at work in the space of 4 or 5 minutes, a fire could never reach a dangerous stage. Frequently a delay of a few minutes in the case of a fire meant loss of thousands of pounds' worth of property.

The report and accounts of the Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company for 1910 show that net premiums amounted to £811,523, against £781,595 for the previous year; and losses to £395,585, against £386,555, the ratio to premium income being 48.8 per cent., against 49.5 per cent. After providing for commission and charges, there remains a surplus of £141,097. In order to provide for additional liabilities under policies not run off, the premium reserve has been increased by £26,353, and now amounts to £548,550. Revenue account shows that inclusive of £50,737 derived from interest, etc., and £14,799 brought forward from the previous year, the balance

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at credit is £180,280, which is appropriated as follows:—Dividend of 100 per cent. on the paid-up capital, £90,000; tantieme, 15,525; proportion of year's profit reserved for works of public utility, in accordance with the company's statutes, £26,278; written off book value of office buildings, £7500; balance carried forward, £180,280. The company's funds stand as follows:—Paid-up capital, £90,000; capital reserve fund, £45,000; general reserve fund, £200,000; surplus reserve fund, £75,000; dividend reserve fund, £90,000; premium reserve fund, £548,550; fund

for works of public utility, £52,563; staff pension and widows' funds, £65,203; balance carried forward, £10,977; total, £1,207,293.

A sensational fire scare occurred at a picture pavilion in Market Square, Geelong, on Sunday, the 9th inst. It is believed that a spark from an electric arc lamp overhead fell on the film. The operator, however, was quick to act, and quickly reduced the flames with a small chemical extinguisher. A second outbreak occurred almost immediately, and the flames were leaping high, and thinking that it would be unsafe to fight the fire from within the box, the operator wrapped the burning mass in his greatcoat and rushed outside. The audience had become panic-stricken, and, wildly screaming, the majority bolted for the exits, of which there are six, and when the operator reached the main entrance, he found his way barred by a struggling mass of people. He endeavoured to hurl his burning burden over the heads of the people, out through the entrance. It fell just at the bottom of the steps, and the foremost of the escaping crowd were pushed into the flames, where it fell, with the result that six persons received serious burns. The building was originally designed for a skating rink, and owing to the fact that it has no Board of Health certificate under the Theatres Act, there was no fireman in attendance. An exhaustive inquiry will consequently be held.

IMPERIAL INVESTMENTS.

The *Financial Review of Reviews* publishes three interesting articles upon Canada, Australia and India respectively.

CANADA AS A FIELD FOR INVESTMENT.

The Duke of Argyll, who writes under the above title, recalls his visit to Canada in 1881, when he crossed great expanses of the prairies, where nothing was to be seen but sky and plain, with not a creature moving on the never-ending greensward—prairies where now you see populous cities like Edmonton, Calgary and Regina, with newspapers, railway stations, complete telephone and telegraphic equipments, schools, colleges, banks, churches, grand streets, halls and theatres, and good hotels; cities receiving crowds of immigrants from—

Norway, Sweden, Russia, Germany, and Britain, who are pouring in, each man bent on securing a new home in what was for his fathers "the wild unknown West of North America"—verily they who are young should go there. They who are aged should send their money there for dividends for old age and for their successors.

His Grace scoffs at the "annexation bogey," and quotes recent speeches and resolutions given and passed by all shades of political men and parties to show how absurd such talk is. He refers to the enormous increase in population—two generations ago not 1,000,000; now over 8,000,000. This is being increased by emigration alone at the rate of 100,000 per annum, but the most cheering feature of all is that the natural increase in this healthy northern land is enormous.

Land and coal are the two best investments in Canada, in his opinion. The conservation of the

forests he considers a national duty, and one which is being lamentably neglected.

THE ONLY BRITISH CONTINENT.

Thus Sir George Reid describes Australia. He gives a brief account of the political and commercial growth of the country, summing up its rapid development as follows:—

"Sheep, cattle, and the cultivated areas have increased by one-third during the eight years between 1901 to 1909. Australia has now one-sixth of the world's sheep. The increase in wool values in Australia during those eight years has been no less than 70 per cent. In manufactures the increase in the number of hands is 24 per cent in four years. The value of the output from the factories is now more than £100,000,000 a year. The increase of Australian production of all kinds from 1901 to 1909 is 53 per cent. The export trade has also, of course, rapidly increased. The increase in value of the exports for 1910 over that of 1909 was £17,500,000, or 15 per cent. The export of wheat last year showed an increase of 50 per cent. in value over 1909. Good seasons and high prices are doing wonders for Australia just now.

The external trade of the Commonwealth exceeds that of Great Britain by £6 a head, that of Canada by £7 a head, that of Germany by £13 a head, that of the United States by £18 a head, and that of Argentina by £1 a head.

Australia, says Sir George, is the healthiest country in the world. The net immigration last year was 37,000, or 9000 more than the total for the fifteen years 1891 to 1905.

INDIA'S UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES.

Lord Lamington, a former Governor of Bombay, contributes an informing article upon India. After setting forth the many existing industries in which profitable investments can be made, he deals more particularly with those which might be started with advantage, e.g., tanneries, cotton mills, and rubber plantations. It is chiefly in respect of metalliferous minerals that there seems to be an almost unlimited field for development in India. The labour question here, as elsewhere, is a grave problem. The supply of labour is deficient for many purposes, and skilled labour particularly so. Wages are very high. A recent notable development is that the Indian is beginning to invest his money instead of hoarding it. Lord Lamington pleads for a free hand for India in order that she may frame a protective tariff.

LOCOMOTIVES IN 1910.

In *Cassier's Magazine* for June Mr. J. F. Gairns gives a comprehensive summary of locomotive engineering in 1910, dealing specially with the remarkable locomotives produced:—

As regards 1910, actual novelties are few, but they are of a noteworthy character. To that year must be credited the first introduction of a turbine-electric locomotive designed for practical railway work, though its use is still mainly experimental. The year 1910 has also witnessed the construction of a locomotive designed for the unprecedentedly high steam pressure of 285 pounds per square inch, and another for a pressure of 256 pounds, the two designs being, however, intended for very different duties and possessing hardly any features of importance in common. The record of 1910 also indicates the initial appearance of the flexible boiler into practical locomotive engineering, the introduction of at least one wheel type that is new to the world's practice, while there are several instances of the first employment of certain types that, while not unknown, are new to the railway or country concerned.

Mr. Gairns briefly reviews the situation as regards superheating, which has now become a world practice. The Schmidt superheater undoubtedly ranks first, he says. In fact, he does not describe any other, and omits all reference to the remarkable series of experiments carried out on the Egyptian State railways with locomotives fitted with the Trevethick patent attachment, for which equal results are claimed, and at a fraction below the cost of the Schmidt superheater.

...How to Make Crops Grow...

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